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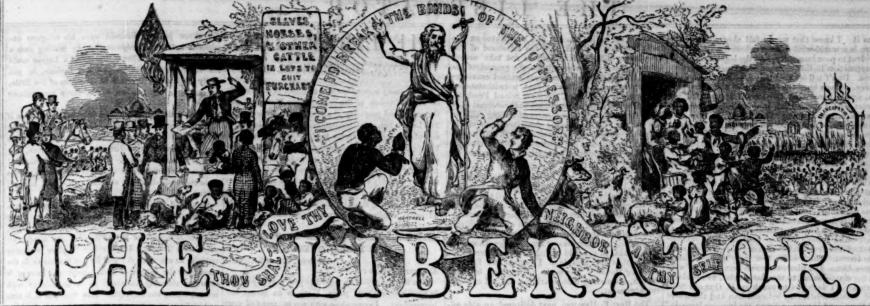
Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN

us, if payment be made in advance. Fall remittances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to rected, (FOST FAID,) to the General Agent. Advert sements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents-one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, vania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

ed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDMEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and EXDELL PHILLIPS. Fin the columns of THE LIBERAT B, both sides

question are impartially allewed a learing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the Wirld, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURBENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—an

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 51.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1194.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Philadelphia News.

SECOND DECADE ABOLITION JUBILEE.

nd Council of White and Black Male and Feand Council of white and Didex made that Penale Conspirators against the Union and the Christian Religion.—Their Infidelity and Treason Pro-lement—War Declared against the Constitution, and Religion Denounced as a Lie.

Ve announced to our readers some days since, We announced to our reasers some days since, a the twentieth anniversary of the American ditton Society was to be held in this city, comneing on the 3d inst. The members assembled Saturday morning, in the Sansom Street Hall, he number of three or four bundred, blacks and s, and at about half past 10 o'clock. Mr. Garrison, President, and the leading spirit e party, so far as the male members are con-

t this period there were from three to four hunin the room, but before the adjournment, the yer had been augmented to five hundred. A large proportion of these were females of the of Progressive Quakers,' for be it known Young America spirit has found a lodgin the breasts of a portion of that quiet, so-people. The attendance of the blacks was not erous, but those who did present themselves e treated with distinguished consideration, one here being made an officer of the body. The ence of Fred. Douglass, the Black Douglass, is called by some, seemed to throw a wet over the whole proceedings: even the warm inquent President exhibited but little of his al fire and zeal, in the great work of arraying ortion of the country against the other, and iging about civil strife and all its attendant

From the Portsmouth Journal. THE GARRISONIAN ABOLITIONISTS

We very much doubt the good tendency of much of the matter sent forth to the world by the ultra abiliti mists, who would be for immediate and meanditional emancipation, without regard to conquences-than which a greater curse could not upon a large majority of those who are now

We never heard a better illustration than was ven by the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, when he visted this city more than thirty years ago. A man, aid he, built a dam to retain the water to carry When the spring freshets came, the waer found its way round the edge of the dam, and leakage much annoved those who dwelt behim. Here was a positive evil, which the ular voice demanded to have abated at once; the only sure remedy, they declared, was the removal of the dam. The popular voice was raised and the boundaries of the dam were removed, when down came the whole body of water together. peoping away all the tenements which had been before annoyed by the streamlet passing their doors. Tais, said the preacher, is what many inconsiderate, headstrong folks would do, who are unwilling to wait the events of Providence in relation to

very and many other matters. do not charge this sweeping away policy upon the free soil party generally, but upon those who adopt the Garrisonian principles. The constitution, the church, the Bible, and every other ount to be swept away, if their idea of human freedom can only at once be carried out, no matter if that freedom leave them in a worse condition than the savages of the wilderness.

From the Kentucky Flag. ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND CUBA.

The time is probably near at hand when this government will be forced, by the most imperative national interests, into some decisive policy relative to Cuba. Perhaps the most important subect which will occupy the attention of Congress at its next session will be our relation toward Cuba, and the action necessary to be taken by the United States in order to counteract the schemes of Great

It is now generally understood, since the reit is now generally understood, since the re-fasal of our government to enter into the tripartite treaty, that England has fallen upon the novel pro-ject of importing negroes from Africa to Cuba, ap-prenticing them for a given number of years, and then giving them their liberty, by which process, in the causes of time, the Onean of the Antilles? the course of time, the . Queen of the Antilles is to be a nation of free blacks. The pretext employed as a palliation of this diabolical design (we a term it nothing else, when we remember the tragedy of St. Domingo) is to secure the island st the encroachments of this nation. Wheth-England is justifiable in tearing thousands African freemen from their native shores, in order to thwart what she regards as the settled purpose f our country, or not, we leave for posterity to betermine; but of one thing we are well satisfied, and the people of the United States will never o exercise such an arbitrary stretch of othority. Great Britain has, for length of time, assumed the general direction of affairs all over the globe. So long has this usurped prerogative been acquiesced in, she has come to that we, too, as a matter of course, will defer to her dictation. There are many reasons why the United States should resist this effort on why the United States should resist this effort on the part of England to deprive us, in all time to come, of the possibility of attaching Cuba to this confederacy. Although we do not recognize on the part of our government any right to interfere with he political affairs of other nations, yet we do conceive that it is the great representative of republicanism, whose mission it is, by the force of example, to win the people of the whole earth to the adoption of a free government; and, as opportunity. government; and, as opportunity offers, to embrace them within our territories : they obers, to emorace them within our territories; to throw over them the shield of our own free constitution, and initiate them into the mysteries of civil liberty. The aim of England is to place it forever out of our power to fraternize with Cuba, by making it a nation of free negroes.

Whether the prosperity of Cube or the happiof these States be regarded, in either case it s plainly the duty of this country to repel the un orized and impudent interference of Great in. As long as we remain inactive, England surely has no conceivable occasion for interfering with the affairs of that island; and if she should, the probability is that ber movements will only ac-celerate the conjunction which is ultimately to

Whether our sentiments are those of a fillibu when Figure 2 are decidedly of the opinion that when England begins to move in the execution of her designs toward Cuba, a me steps should be taken by the people of the United States toward counteracting them.

SELECTIONS:

From the Dublin ' Nation ' FREEDOM, WHITE AND BLACK.

TO THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. My Dear Sir.—I want to say a few solemn words to you across the Atlantic; and, as I desire to say them openly and above board. I shall ask our friend, Charles Gavan Duffy, to give this letter a Dublin, 35 Eccles Street, place in THE NATION. You read THE NATION in

your exile. Your exile.

Last evening I read again, with renewed pleasure, your beautiful expressions of grateful feeling to the citizens of Waterford, because of their cor-

dress you. I differ from you, as I have ever done, as to the value of physical force for the overthrow of tyranny. I believe a resort to it has ever tended to rivet the chains of slavery more tightly, and that, in the few instances in the history of our race in which it has seemed to be successful, man's happiness has not been increased in reality, or his freedom secured through its means; but I do not mean to argue this point with you at present.

Your 'voice is still for war.' while, 'I must confess, my thoughts are turned on peace.' But I am not bound to test you on my principles, but to bring you to the bar of public opinion upon your own. while he attempts to speak of the great and interesting themes of our national history, the wonders to hate slavery with a deep and intense hatred. You profess to love liberty with an affection so ardent and sincere, that even, with all your eloquence—and it is great—you find yourself unable to give full utterance to its impressions on your soul. Your hatred of the one, and your love of the other, induced you to peril your life, and cast you forth an exile from your native land. Are those feelings really rooted in your heart! or, are they not rather the emanations of a distempered patriotism, which limits your sensibilities, and prevents you from being the advocate of universal in the feelings really noblest in our American life and character. Promising in our outset to amuse us with wit, he gives us nothing but one continual strain of abuse and buff-onery. He

It is common to point to the United States of America as triumphant evidence of the value of physical force resistance to tyranay. Mensay that freedom was gained and secured there, by a result to arms. I contend that liberty was neither the aim nor the result of that contest which ended in their independence. Whips and chains for four millions of men—I include the free colored people, as war and victory have done little more for them than for the slaves—are the result, before the world, of that system of murder which you still rely on: and while your sympathies and your eloquence go forth in words of power and beauty, in favor of the wronged of your race in Europe, those four millions of your brethren, in the midst of whom you have been uttering your barning words of freedom, are forgotten by you, and their wrongs, in comparison with which the tyranny of other people's rulera is mild in the extreme, passed over as unworthy a moment's consideration. Are principles so has less it touch of the words of the word of the word of the word of the words of the words of the word of the words of power and beauty, in favor of the wronged of your race in Europe, those in comparison with which the tyranny of other people's rulera is mild in the extreme, passed over as unworthy a moment's consideration. Are principles so has also is truth of a little waller than the result of the whole has a traitor, and shall make the whole people's rulers is mild in the extreme, passed over as unworthy a moment's consideration. Are principles so baseless, is truth of so little value, that, without dishonor, we may patter with both, and make them, too, our slaves, when we would use their sacred names as stepping-stones to worldly honor and popularity? Or may we, in one hemisphere, and among one portion of God's people, hold them up as a standard of men's actions, and, in another, cast them aside and trample them under our feet? Are the Italians, the Hungarians, the Germans, the French, and the Irish people to be encouraged to take arms, and through bloody means assert their freedom, and the colored people of America not to receive a word of sympathy from the true of the pothouse defauner. He speaks of Uncle Tom's Color as 'conceived in a coarse and vulgar style,' as characterized by 'scoffing and contempt' towards religion. He speaks of the 'unblushing speciousness' of the book, calls it a 'puritantical rhodomontade,' and pronounces the facts which Mrs. Stowe has furnished in the Key, as purely 'fabulous.' In fine, this man's grossness of character is seen in everything which he does, or says. There is no refinement or decency about him. Thomas Francis Meagher, whose eloquence is poured out like a torrent, to stimulate the men of other 'Fools,' 'blockheads,' 'blackguards,' and ed out like a torrent, to stimulate the men of other lands to steep their hands in human gore, and to cals, 'are the names which he applies indiscriminately to persons of every rank and character. The great burden of his vocabulary consists in such words as 'fudge,' 'swagger,' 'fob,' tomfolderies,' 'flabbergasted,' bam,' 'fiddle-fiaddle.'

Was a sentiment uttered by Jefferson, who felt the hyperson of the search was the curve of the search was the search was a sentiment uttered by Jefferson, who felt the horrors of the system, but who had not the courage to free himself from it. Is liberty less the right of the black man than of the white man! If it be so, is a matter of wonder. That such an one should nize over him, and use him as a beast for our purposes. He is weak—we are strong; such is the relative position of the tyrant and his victime everywhere. You deny the validity of this plea:—be consistent, then, and while you are in a land of slave drivers, sanction not their denial of civil and social rights to the colored people by your slence, or you will become a participator in these wrongs, and all your overflowing words, all those gifts of elequence and genius of which you are the undoubted possessor in a large degree, will in-

gifts of eloquence and genius of which you are the undoubted possessor in a large degree, will, instead of crowning you with honor, place you in the category with other gifted men who have prostituted their talents to base purposes, and who have been a bane and not a blessing to their race.

But I have better hopes of you, my friend. I trust you will distinguish yourself as an American citizen—as the friend of freedom—freedom for all. You cannot stop short on the threshold of the temple—you must enter bullly into the interior, and

the bright side of human affairs, a great faith in the ultimate triumph of justice upon earth. These still live in my beart, in spire of many disappointments. The conduct of justices upon earth. The still live in my beart, in spire of many disappointments. The conduct of justices in a conduct of justices in a conduct of justices. The conduct of justices in a conduct of justices in the in history. In this part of the conduct of justices in the conduct of justices in the conduct of justices in the in history in the conduct of justices in the conduction in the time of the present of the courts, that the halpy's notion, which terminated here by becoming sager forms to beneal?

A VENT INFERIOR BUNN.

The surprise of the words, the still have been supported by the conduction in the time of the present of the courts, that the halpy's notion, which terminated here by becoming sager forms to beneal?

FEDERIKA BIERRER'S NEW WORK.

Whosever has been able to find an agreeable mental and almont in the sixtening goaspin in which Miss Breaser's recent work ton 'The Stage between the business of enjoyment in this work of Bunn's. The authors of the present of the courts of the courts, but the present of the courts of the courts and the conduction of the stranger of the courts and the conduction of the stranger of the courts, but the present of the courts of the courts, but the large forms the court of the court of the courts of the court to the citizens of Waterford, because of their cordial and affectionate reception of your wife. More glowing and manly feelings, set in richer or more appropriate words. I have never perused. When your theme is a high and holy one, your genius enables you to carry all hearts with you, and it is dictates are less commendable.

This morning I have read your sentiments, expressed in no less fervid language, on a far different theme—on the occasion of an entertainment given by the New Jersey Grenadiers, to which you were an invited guest. It is in reference to your expressions at that assemblage, that I desire now to address you. I differ from you, as I have ever done, as to the value of physical force for the overthrow of tyranny. I believe a resort to it has ever tended prevents you from being the advocate of universal liberty? I want to go into your own soul, and as an honest and true man, answer the questions to your own conscience. I helieve if you answer them truly, and then determine to act out your convictions, that there is no peace for you, no noisy, heartless popularity for you, in the dishonored land of your adoption.

It is common to point to the United States of America as triumphant evidence of the value of These who have not forgotten it wish they had.

Show by what charter from God his write a book, telling his countrymen that he had rights are banded over to us, that we may tyran-nize over him, and use him as a beast for our pur-had familiar interviews with our distinguished pohad familiar interviews with our distinguished po-

As a specimen of the manners and wit of this Inflated Mr. A. Bunn, take the following extract from his

We visited the same hall the following day, to hear Miss Lucy Neule (Stone, we beg the lady's pardon.) assert the rights of woman, and a very fine flourish she made of it. The doctrines which this lady preaches are becoming all the rage in America; and since Mrs. Bloomer put in force the citizen—as the friend of freedom—freedom for all. You cannot stop short on the threshold of the temple—you must enter boldly into the interior, and there, in the face of men and angels, proclaim yourself a true disciple. I have been looking for John B. Dillon to do this: I have been looking for Riohard O'Gorman todo this: I hope John Mitchel will, when he sets foot on America, prove himself a true man. Your aspirations after freedom met my full sympathy; but with these matters I am not now concerned. I but hold you to your own avowed principles; and these demand of you, if you would maintain an untarnished name and fame, a consistent advocacy of universal liberty. Some of those men whom we knew in Ireland as the professions; they have not disappointed me, as I never trusted them; but that Thos. F. Meagher, John B. Dillon. Richard O'Gorman, Jun., John Mitchel. John Martin, Wm. Smith O Brien, and a few other exiles whoul doe found wanting in their honest advocacy of truth and justice, or as the outspoken friends of the oppressed everywhere, would, indeed, be a sad disappointment to me, and greatly weaken my faith in my follow-man. disappointment to me, and greatly weaken my faith to drink, to race, to bet, and so on, she could not in my fellow-man.

I have always had a strong inclination to look at lowed to pursue the same game, if she thought

itterateur.' that she never met him. The lecture fore high Heaven! have written, and both as a poet and a critic, Mr. Dana undoubtedly occupies the first rank among American writers. The story, though good, is wrongly told. Lucretia Mott made the remark to

lignified, and powerful Quakeress. But a subtle one of insult runs through the whole description. The charge that Miss Bremer brings against Lu-retia Matt, of not listening to other people's choughts and observations, are of the character which Miss Bremer is accustomed to make. In-leed, she has too great a desire to hear herself deed, she has too great a desire to hear herself alk. According to her own account, she thought and observed a great deal of Mr. Emerson; and if that gentleman retains the errors of his metaphysical system, it will be from an utter incapacity to receive the light which the author of 'The Neighburs' was kind enough to radiate upon him. The countranaced by him, has to be examined in its influence upon slavery. And, accordingly as its bearing is for or against, so is decided the question her account, that Mr Parker, though he has spent his life in exploring theology, has only arrived at his life in exploring theology, has only arrived at ethics; and, with the kindness of her nature, she ethics; and, with the kindness of her nature, she informed him of that fact, and opened a controversy on the subject. She probably availed herself liberally of that logical resource known as 'the lady's reason,' and Mr. P., to his eternal honor, was too gallant to contradict a woman, and heard her with admirable 'cander,' and 'conceded many that the worst fetters of the worst physical bondage. We daily feel a malanchule secondary and bondage. admirable 'candor,' and 'conceded many things.' Mr. Parker is a master of irony, and we can conceive of his reading this account of his giving in,' with a peculiar sparkle about his lips and eyes. Mr. Alcott, a man unfortunate in some expressions of his opinions which have wandered abroad, but in the depth, delicacy and largeness of his detached thoughts, second to few transcendentalists in the United States, and an idealist who has really grappled with some of the problems of the expression is checked, qualified as with Mr. Parker is a master of irony, and we has really grappled with some of the problems of ife, is dismissed as 'the good Alcott,' after his held entirely. For such mental bondage, such system has been overturned by the citation of a commorphace. Miss Bremer has complacently re-corded the trashy truisms by which she obtained these triumphs over men who are at least think-ers; and she does not appear to be aware that they now that two and two make four, as well as she Indeed, the most edifying portions of her volumes are those which chronicle her victories in matters relating to metaphysics and theology, when metaphysicians and theologians · listened to her thoughts and observations.' We trust that this cent result of her visit to the United States beneficent result of her visit to the United States will be felt in the conversion of all the heresiarchs she met to the true faith. If they persist now in holding their naughty opinions, charity will be thrown away upon them, for they sin against light.

THE SKELETON IN THE HOUSE.

It is the atmosphere in which he breathes. It is his companion by night and by day. It is the fountain of all his own thoughts, and it is the weight and measure by which he estimates the him on its own merits and unencombered, either from the realms of mind or matter. Every truth of religion, every dictate of charity, every senti-ment of philanthropy, every glowing hope and every generous feeling, every fact of sciones and every deduction of logic, before being accepted or to direct or influence the conduct of the individuindependent mind, is a thousand times more gall-ing than the worst fetters of the worst physical bondage. We daily feel a melancholy sorrow at the straits into which we see the supporters, apolslavery to slavery, such perversion of the powers which alone elevate man in the scale of being, such stultification of the intellect, and such self-inflicted dungeon incarceration of the soul, who can help feeling pity and commiseration !—N. Y. Tribune.

From the Detroit Free Press, C. C. BURLEIGH'S LECTURE.

The Anti-Slavery Lecture, delivered at the Congregational Church, by C. C. Burleigh, of Connecticut, was one of rare merit. Its style was chaste, logical and impressive. Its sentiment also was eminently noble and truthful. Though Anti-Slavery truth was uncompromisingly spoken, yet there was an absence of wholesale and unfriendly denumber of the officiants of the control of the officiants.

wery truth was uncompromisingly spoken, yet there there wills. But we conclude that this last and worst consequence of their heresies will not occur, for Miss Bremer is careful to inform us that they are admirable and virtuous people, and that their defects are speculative and not moral.

AN AMERICAN 'MADIAI' CASE!

There is nothing in old world tyranny which finds not an aggravated parallel in new world tyranny. The Madini were imprisoned in Tuscany for circulating the Bible, and Mrs. Margerial poor children to read it! This is to accompany our bragging glorifications the world over. Think of that, ye soporific compromisers with Satah Here is an account from the Norfolk Neas, of the trial of an American Woman—and a nobler, the records of heroism can scarcely find. Behold her, ye Northern cringing serviles, and blush!

'As she entered the court room, and took her seat among the attorneys at the bar, a most profound sensation was created, and an unbounded curiosity to obtain a glimpse of the intrepid female who could thus boildy encroach upon the prerogatives hitherto reserved to coats and pantalonss, was visible in every countenance, The jury had no sooner been empannelled than the lady, without

of slavery, are but its legitimate fruits; that they are no more abuses of slavery, than the apple is an abuse of the tree. In the light of these truths, let him sanction such a system of iniquity who can.

THE AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA.

Mr. Corbin, a Virginia gentleman, and a private friend of Lord Howden, wrote to that nobleman, asking information as to the ridiculous rumours of an English design on Cuba. Lord Howden answered :-

'Paris, Nov. 14.

'My pear Cordin: I have this moment received your letter of yesterday, and I assure you that it has not in the least embarrassed me. Our long friendship gives you a perfect right to ask me any questions that in a public situation I can answer with propriety, and your tact will have told you that, in the present case, I must be full as anxious to impart the truth as you to know it. I have read the strange statements you have sent me about England wishing to 'Africanize' Cuba, and about the arrangements which I have been making at Madrid to that effect. I give you in the most solemn manner such laughable (though wicked) fabrications allow, my unqualified contradictions of the whole matter. I have not the slighest hesitation in telling you what have been, during the last three years, my negotiations with the Spanish Government respecting Cuba, and you will see whether there is even the slightest foundation for rumors which seem to have been most sedulously spread abroad in the United States. Firstly, I have been making unceasing representations at the number abroad in the United States. Firstly, I have been making unceasing representations at the number of slaves annually imported into the island, and complaints of the almost open manner in which the traffic was carried on under the very nowes of the Captains General, always excepting the excellent General Concha. Secondly, I have been making fruitless attempts to get the Spanish Govvernment to declare the abominable traffic in men piracy—that is to say, to follow the example of the United States in this particular. Thirdly, I have passed my time in anxious solicitations to obtain the United States in this particular. Thirdly, I have passed my time in anxious solicitations to obtain the ultimate and complete freedom of those negroes called Emancipados, who have been fraudulently detained in bondage since the year 1817, in disregard of trenties. I rejoice to say that the Spanish Government has listened to the dictates of justice and humanity, and has granted me this boon. Fourthly, I have been endeavoring to procure an abrogation of that intolerant and immoral law, by which foreigners whishing to settle in Cuba, are obliged to change their religion, on the somewhat starding principle (not understood elsewhere) that becoming bad men is a satisfactory preliminary to becoming good subjects. To these official negotiations I have added, at various times, friendly and official exhortations to improve the internal system of the I have added, at various times, friendly and official exhortations to improve the internal system of the island, by facilitating the administration of justice, and by liberalizing the nominations to office and employment among the natives of the island. You will see what I really have done, or rather attempted to do, is very different from what I am said to have done in your papers. When the true state of the case is known, and ignorance or malevolence dispelled, I even reckon upon the good wishes of your countrymen in the success of the measures I ask, so consonant with your own laws and institutions. In all that I have here told you with entire candor, the United States can only wrongly told. Lucretia Mott made the remark to the lecturer, after the discourse was over, not to the addience. We trust that Mary Howitt, the translator, and not Miss Bremer, is responsible for the flash epithet 'splendid.' Lucretia Mott can hardly feel herself complimented by being called a 'splendid woman and speaker,' who would be still more 'splendid ' if she listened more to Miss Bremer. One would suppose that Miss B. was speaking of Lady Gray Spanker, instead of a simple, dignified, and powerful Quakeress. But a subtle tone of insult runs through the whole description.

The subject of slavery in all its aspects is a constant source of misery to its friends. It is a ghantom that constantly being and their waking dreams. It is a phantom that constantly because the remark to ghost that forever haunts their sleeping and their waking dreams. It is a phantom that constantly because it is the skeleton in the house; only that they will never be quiet upon it, but incessantly dwell upon its horrors. The slaveholder, or the supporter of slavery in this our day, is emphatically, ing of Lady Gray Spanker, instead of a simple, dignified, and powerful Quakeress. But a subtle tone of insult runs through the whole description. unchanging policy in a cause which is dear to her; and Spain herself must feel that, in days like these, unless she executes her engagements, and modifies her intolerance, she can never hope to enter again, and as she ought to do, into the hierarchy of na-

ns. Believe me, my dear Corbin, with great regard, 'Yours sincerely, 'F. Corbin, Esq., Paris.'

THE SECOND JUDGE JEFFRIES.

An affidavit published in the Finiage property of gister, of the 5th inst. gives another chapter of Wilkesbarre Slave case. It is something new, a Supreme Judge promise to An affidavit published in the Philadelphia Daily in this age, to hear a Supreme Judge promise to hang a citizen if he is so unfortunate as to fall into his clutches. We annex the affidavit, as it will be ather a curious 'matter of record,' as the lawyers

Before Gilbert Burrows, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Luzerne, and State of Pennsylvania, personally came John L. Butler, of Wilkesbarre, in said county, and being duly sworn, deposeth and saith as follows, viz.:

About two years ago, I met Judge Grier in the city of Washington, D. C. The Judge asked me if I knew one Gildersleeve, of Wilkesbarre. I replied that I did; that he was a respectable merchant, and a conscientious, good man. Judge Grier said to me, I hear that he harbors negroes and gives them arms. I replied, he may harbor negroes, but I think he would not arm them. Judge Grier then requested me to tell Mr. Gildersleeve, from him, that if he, Gildersleeve, should ever be brought before him, that he would hang him; which message I delivered to Mr. Gildersleeve, on my return home.

J. L. BUTLER.

J. L. BUTLER. Sworn and subscribed, Oct. 28, 1853, before G. BURROWS, Jr.

Southern Justice. A mulatto woman, named Ann Matthews, was brought before the mayor yesterday, charged with being free, and remaining in the Commonwealth contrary to law. From the evidence before the mayor, it appears that she is the property of Edward Matthews, who hires her to Mr. Robt. Lumpkin, who has had her at his slave jail for the last three and a half years. About five years ago she was permitted by her owner to visit Philadelphia, where she remained three or four months, and left there a child, when she returned to Virginia; which child, we inferred from remarks at the examination yesterday, she had been in the habit of visiting. Mr. Matthews still claims her as his servant, and has more than once recently threatened to sell her. The mayor discharged her, while he informed her owner and hirer that he should instruct the police of the city to regard her as a slave, and see that she should not be allowed the privileges of a free woman.—Richmond Mail, 24th. Southern Justice. A mulatto woman, named

A letter from John G. Fee, to the editor A letter from John G. Fee, to the editor of the Christian Press, states that James B. Crepps, one of the most active members of Bethesda church, Bracken county, Ky., has been arrested and imprisoned on the accusation of a dissipated man who had been convicted of an attempt to entice away slaves, and who was told by the slaveholders that 'his only chance was to turn State's evidence against some one.' He accordingly criminated Mr. C. and three colored men, who, he said, told him that they had helped away certain slaves. The Press, in a postscript of later date, says that Mr. Cripps has been bailed, and one of the colored men acquitted.

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A SCOTCH TESTIMONY AGAINST AMERI-CAN SLAVERY.

At the grand Banquet given in honor of Mrs. HAB-RIST BEECHER STOWS, in Edinburgh, in April last—the Lord Provest in the Chair—the Rev. Dr. Gothrie was

Dr. Gerune, on rising, was received with loud Dr. Guthers, on rising, was received with loud and protracted cheering. He said—I rejoice in the opportunity of praising God this evening, that he has given to our day in the noble lady who is now our guest, one in whom the finest genius is associated with the truest piety. (Cheers.) But I do not come here this evening so much to express my admiration of Mrs. Stowe, as I do to express my admiration of Mrs. Stowe, as I do to express my admiration of the slave and ny detentation of that I do not come here this evening so much to express my admiration of Mrs. Stowe, as I do to express my sympathy for the slave, and my detestation of that accursed system. I do not feel, minister as I am, and as I have the honor to be, that I am doing anything uncongenial with a week devoted to the remembrance of the great redemption; and, indeed, if there was any place where I might wish to take my stand in pleading with slaveholders, it would be at the altar, and any arguments I would use, I would draw from the memories of that very Redeemer—for by the cross he died on—by the bitter sop he drank—by the cords that bound him, by the spear with which he was wounded, I would implore American Christians to undo that heavy burden, and let the oppressed go free.

I do not come here to speak harshly of America. Our own country excepted—they will pardon me for saying so—(laughter)—where is there a faith so pure, a press so free, where so many Bibles, so many family altars, a flag so respected, and liberty so peaceable! It appears to me the very soil and air of that land—though never having been in it, I do not know what effect it would produce on me—make extraordinary changes on a man. Take

nt, I do not know what eneed it would prome make extraordinary changes on a man. Take an indolent Celt, and let him go to America, he becomes active; take a wild Irishuan, he grows civilized. (Laughter) A blind and bigoted Papiat, his eyes are open, and he turns his back on Rome. Let it he borne in mind, that America and Great. Britain are now the only sanctuaries for oppressed freedom. (Cheers.) I say that, at this blessed freedom. (Cheers.) I say that, at this olessed moment, liberty speaks no tongue but Saxon, and is only to be found among Saxon people. Look (pointing to the flags displayed in front of the platform) at these stars there, though wanting the stripes. (Cheers.) Who does not know that these stars and your union flag are now the only safeguards against European oppression? Let it be told to America's glory and bonor—that she never shut her arms and never shut her gates against a fold to America's glory and honor—that she never shut her arms and never shut her gates against a bleeding son of freedom, and never gave him up to the tyrant's hand. I stand on this platform at this moment, believing that the liberty and freedom of this world depend very much on hearty coöperation and brotherly kindness between the country of my brethren and my own. I would rather never speak another word, than that I should say a word to sweet the tearners. Therefore if I my gaing to speak another word, than that I should say a word to wrong that country. Therefore, if I am going to say anything to them which is not exactly agree-able, I hope they will pardon me. I would touch the sore with a hand as tender as an eminent gentleman who is near me (Professor Simpson.) (Laughter.) I would touch the sore with the tenderest hand possible. I would speak as that lady has written. (Loud cheers.) I am very much disposed to say of this young nation of America, that their teasing us with our defects might just get the answer which a worthy member of the Church of Scotland gave to his son, who was so dissatisfied with the defects in the Church, that he was de termined to go over to a younger communion—' Ah, Sandy, Sandy man, when your lum reeks as lang as ours, it will maybe need sweeping too.' (Laughas ours, it will maybe need sweeping too. (Laugnter.) Now, I do not deny that we need sweeping; everybody knows I have been singing out about sweeping for the last five years. Let me tell my good friends in Edinburgh, and in the country, that the sooner they sweep, the better; for the chimney may catch fire and reduce your noble fabric to ashes. They told us in that letter which appeared in the convergers, in answer to the most gentle and most newspapers, in answer to the most gentle and most Christian address that went from Stafford House, that our poor needlewomen had to work sixteen hours a day. 'Tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis true.' But does the law compel them to work sixteen hours a day, I would like to ask the writer of the letter? are they bound down to their garrets and cellars for sixteen hours a day? May they not go where they like, and ask better wages, and better work! Can the slave do that! (Cheers.) Do they tell us of our ragged children! I know something about ragged children. But are our ragged chil-dren condemned to the street! If I, or the Lord Provost, or any benevolent man should take one of them from the street, and bring it to the school, dare the policeman—miscalled officer of justice— put his foot across the door to drag it out again to the street! (Cheers.) Let me tell the writer of the letter who compares our defects with slavery, that this is done in America to the fugitive slave, and may be done any day. The sentiment I have been requested to speak to is, that American slavery is incompatible with Christianity. Let no one understand me. No one will drive me to such a 'alse position as to assert that no man who is connected with slavery can be a Christian. (Hear,

Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not, Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow

British Christianity, and British Christianity put

not believe, if Wilberforce and others had never

down British slavery, and American Christia will by and by put down American slavery. there are only two ways of putting it down.

I say America has to choose between the one or the other. She must choose between the jubilee trumpet of Jamaica, or the wild war shrick of Hayti; but I pray to God that the masters, and not the slaves, will commence the work of liberation; for, if the former do not do so, the land will be deluged in blood, and the oppressed will have their vengeance. I am saying nothing violent. If I do not approve of violence, I can excuse it; knowing my own weakness, and knowing that other men are just as weak as myself—(laughter)—perhaps not a charitable opinion, but I can't help it—I can justi-fy violence. Last winter, I was returning home in a wet stormy night, and I found a poor child stand-ing weeping at the gate of the Charity Workhouse —I do not mean to blame the officials, but the system is bad—it needs sweeping—the lum reeks. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Very well, I found the child in a wintry, wet stormy night, and I asked what ailed him. He was houseless, he was friend-less. His father was dead, his mother had deserted less. His father was dead, his mother had deserted him; he had wandered all the way from Ireland to find her in this great big city. He had slept the night before in the Canongate, the parties sent him to the Charity Workhouse—they sent him back, and he was tossed from the one to the other, for none would take him. It is nothing to hear it, but had you been with me and seen that street swept of all its inhabitants by the freeceness of the storm, the young child the naked limbs the pelting of the the young child, the naked limbs, the pelting of the that weeping child, and heard the sobbing of his lonely heart, you would not be surprised if I told you I lost my temper, that I thundered at that door and burst it in, asking the official in such that door and burst it in, asking the official in such tones of anger, 'Do you mean that infant to die on the cold pavements of a wealthy city!' that I was obliged to apologise to the honest man for my violence. (Laughter.) I am not much given to losing my temper; nevertheless I do believe I could not venture into the slave states of America. I do not believe, if I saw a man in God's image set up for auction—a female blushing through her black skin as some villain rudely handled her, as the panderer to his violence and lust—to see the mother's last embrace, the bowing of the mother's head, the breaking of the mother's heart—I would thank any man to hold my hands then. (Cheers.) Therehold my hands then. (Cheers.) Therefore, I can excuse any violence, at least in any ma fore, I can excuse any violence, at least in any man who had seen such scenes as these, but as to spending time in proving that slavery was incompatible with Christianity, I had as soon prove that the sun is brilliant; I had as soon prove that two and two make four. Incompatible with Christianity! I don't say incompatible with the genius of Christianity, or the founder of it; but I put it this meeting. I put if to the world I put it to the world I put it. to this meeting. I put it to the world, I put it tany slaveholder in all America, is it not incompati lored you, love you one another. Will that stand with slavery! 'As you would have others do unto you, do ye so unto them.' Will that stand with slavery! 'As you would have others do unto you, do ye so unto them.' Will that stand with you, do ye so unto them.' Will that stand with a very! I put it to this meeting, that the two ples of the earth are not farther asunder than slavery and these blessed words. Observe, I don't say, and I wish it to be understood that we in this say, and I wish it to be understood that we in this country don't take credit to ourselves for yielding perfect obedience to these commandments; very far

from it. I know that we do fall short, but I say from it. I know that we do fall short, but I say there is a world-wide difference between the defects incident to poor humanity, and the legalised system of opposition to this commandment such as slavery gives. Don't tell me that they feed and fatten their slaves. I was once the minister of a country paralaxes. I was once the minister of a country paralaxes. I was once the minister of a country paralaxes, and I know that the farmer always fed his horses, and I know that, in order to sell them, he always fattened them. Don't tell me how you amuse them—how the negro beneath the palm-tree dances and sings, and is merry. These are the tricks of despotism: we have them on the Continuous their paralaxes. After having described some of the signs of Progress in America, particularly with regard to Anti-slavery literature, Mr. Thompson colored with a powerful peroration, and resumed his coat amid loud cheers.

The Rev. S. R. Ward, (a colored minister from the colored ministe or Europe, in the New World, or in the Old. Christianity put down slavery in Europe, Christianity put down slavery in Great Britain. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Our forefathers were sold in the markets of Rome; and it is because the genius of the Gospel is found pervading our constitution and our laws, that we have that noblest law on any statute. laws, that we have that noblest law on any statute book—and I hope soon to read it on the statute-book of the free States of America—that no slave can live on British soil. Our very shore emancipates him. Let him once come here, and he says to the slave-dealer, to the slave-bolder, to the slave-pursuer, 'I dare you to touch me.' Our old Scottish thistle bristles up between him and the whole of them, and it says, 'Nemo me impune lacessit.' (Applause.) Ay, let the fugitive slave, hunted through New York, Pennsylvania, or any other State, take ship, and followed, not by the beagle of the law, but let him, followed by the whole American navy, only see St. Kilda, with the wind in his can navy, only see St. Kilda, with the wind in his sails, and bending over the bow of that ship, spring on that rocky isle, and the man is free. cheers.) Let the black man's foot but to Scotland's heather, let his foot but touch England's verdant fields, and then what happens? Our Queen —may God bless, and long preserve her—(cheers) —may God bless, and long preserve her—(cheers)
—our noble Queen—(renewed cheering)—with a
woman's heart, and a sovereign's hand, comes down
from her throne, raises the crouching fugitive, and
bids him raise his head, and if need be, she will
summon the British navy from India's distant
shores to protect that man. (Loud applause.) And
may the day soon come, when the descendants of
those noble men who stepped from the deck of the
Mayflower to found that noble empire, shall write
on their statute-book, 'No slave can live in these
free States: the moment he touches them, he is free States; the moment he touches them, he is free.' I am sure of this, that if the Pilgrin Fathers were to raise their heads from their graves, and see in the land which they consecrated by their prayers, slaves with manacles and bleeding bodies, prayers, staves with manacies and nicetaing bodies, every man of them would go back into his grave, and hide his head for shame. They said, 'we are well weaned from the delicate milk of our mother country;' and so they might, for she was a stepmother to them—'we are joined together as a body, in a most sacred covenant of the Lord, of the violation where from the contractions are the second covenant. tion whereof we make great conscience, and by virtue whereof we hold ourselves strictly united it is not with us;' and I say the men of the free States might adopt the language—'as with men whom small things could discourage,' or as the

> . We but ask our rocky strand, Freedom's true and brother band; Freedom's strong and honest hand; Valleys by the slave untrod,

(Cheers.) Now, I have done. I have only to say that I believe if the churches, and if the good mei in America, answering to the call which Mrs. Stow in America, answering to the call which Mrs. Stowe has made, will do their duty, as I am sure like Christian men they will do it, slavery is not only doomed, but abolished, its knell rung actually by a woman's hand. That noble lady has lived to hear a world weeping over her touching story; God grant that she may live to hear another sound—that of the trumpet of inhilatory. that of the trumpet of jubilee sounding forth from the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic shores. (Great applause.)

From the British Anti-Slavery Watchman. THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE MAN-CHESTER ANTI-SLAVERY UNION.

This meeting was held on the 24th ult., in the was exceedingly unpropitious, about 2,000 persons were present, some of whom came from a considerable distance. We are unable to give more than a brief sketch of the proceedings; and must referour readers to the Manchester papers for further details. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Clegg, whose name is well known in connection with the growth of cotton in Africa. He described some of his operations on that continent, and expressed his gratification at their satisfactory results. After the adoption of the Constitution had been moved and seconded. Mr. Jos. Sturge addressed the meeting.

A CONVERSATION seconded, Mr. Jos. STURGE addressed the meeting, and having urged the claim of the Free-labor question, he read extracts from recent letters from Prof. and Mrs. Stowe, relating to the same subject. In conclusion, he expressed the hope 'that the day would soon arrive when the sun should neither rise upon a tyrant, nor set upon a slave,'-a sentiment hich received the hearty plaudits of the large assembly.

Mr. L. A. Chamerovzow next spoke :- He urged upon the cotton-spinners that, as by purchasing cotton produced by the unrequited toil of the Slave they were the innocent supporters of Slavery, it was their duty to promote the growth of free-labor cotton in India, and other parts of the world.—

Some misconception is afloatast to the purport of this part of Mr. Chamerovzow's speech—therefore, we refer our readers to a letter from that gentleman, which will be found in another column. He next all used to the injustious resition of most of the state of existed, that slavery would have been abolished at this day, and if religion do not do it, then a cry will arise and chant in their ears O'Connell's American Churches on the Slavery Question; and produced a thrilling effect on the assembly by declaring that many of the ministers of these Churches 'lashed their slaves before going into their pulpits; and had the Word of God in their lips, but the iniquity of the Devil in their hearts. the importance of earnest and faithful remonstrance on the part of the denominations of this country. He also alluded to the Pro-slavery ministers, as well as 'the silent men.'—'wolves in sheep's clothing,' who come to this country, and with 'a calm, sneaking air,' act the part of deceivers, but who happily, as in the case of Mr. Prime, do not. who happily, as in the case of Mr. Frime, go not, like Cæsar, 'come, see, and conquere', but 'come, see, and are conquered.' The chairman at the close of Mr. Chamerovzow's speech objected to his harsh language: but, amid the reiterated plaudits of the bly, that gentleman said that he 'did not he had applied epithets at all too strong; and that if the chairman had looked into the depths of the iniquity as he had done, he would be of the same opinion.' So we thought.

tered man, both in spirit and position.

Abolition, which was as follows:—

That this meeting, being of opinion that amongst the means which may be adopted by British abolitionists to accomplish the overthrow of slavery, the two most efficacious are,—first, the moral testimony of religious denominations in this country against that iniquitous system, addressed by way of remonstrance to those denominations which either defend or do not condemn it; secondly, the encouragement of the cultivation in India, Africa, and other countries, of cotton and other produce now grown by slave labor;—expresses its entire concurrence in that part, especially of the policy of the Manchester Anti-Slavery Union, which embraces these operations, and recommends that vigorous measures be adopted to carry it into effect.'

Tered man, both in spirit and position.

Abolition Spirit.—Frederick Douglass, says the X. Y. Journal of Commerce, bolted from the Garrison faction of Abolitionists some time ago, to join the Free Soil party, and has since been an object of severe attack on the part of his old associates. The Rochester American says:

"We regard the war made upon Douglass by Garrison & Co., as a striking exhibition of the vindictive spirit in which professional philanthronists of that stamp usually pursue brethren who do not bring water to their particular mill. They had been appeared to the slave, who differences as another 'friend to the slave,' who differences and the countries of opinion of the vindictive spirit in which professional philanthronists of that stamp usually pursue brethren who do not bring water to their particular mill. They had been appeared by the particular mill. They had been appeared by the particular mill appeared by the particular mills. They have a dependence of the particular mills and the professional philanthronists of that stamp usually pursue brethren who do not bring water to their particular mill. They had been appeared by the particular mill appeared by the particular mills and the particular mills

On rising to address the meeting, Mr. Thompson fers from them in matters of detail and expediency. On rising to address the meeting, Mr. Thompson was greeted with enthusiastic plaudits, which were again, and again, repeated, and throughout his eloquent speech the intensest silence was preserved, which was only broken by deafening cheers. In a friendly manner he rebuked the chairman, and said that 'although he might not speak harshly of the gambler, he might be allowed to speak strongly against the dice.' Healluded in beautiful language to the Clarksons and Wilberforces of the past, and referring to one who was present he said 'when the idolators of war are forgotten, the name of Joseph Sturge will be remembered: when the names of the Calhouns and the Websters exist only to rot, his name will be treasured by the suffering.' He characterized Slavery as 'the one stupendous act of Atheism and immorality, which it is possible for man to commit:—as the greatest outrage against

in the West India Islands, and expatiated on the In the west inua islands, and expatiated on the India question. He exposed the falsehood of the Pro-slavery Churches, which do not take action against Slavery, professedly on the ground of its being beyond their province; and caused considerable of the province of the p

The Rev. S. R. Ward, (a colored minister from Canada,) received a hearty welcome. He said that 'if, in describing Slavery, he didn't cull the tenderest language from Johnson's Dictionary, the chairman must excuse him.' With regard to conscientious slaveholding, he said, 'that of all Devilisms conscientious Devilism was the worst.' He expressed high gratification 'that George Thompson was, again, in the field to frighten the Slaveocrats, first in that old Temple of Freedom, the Friends' Meeting House.' He made a long and brilliant speech, abounding with sparkling wit and convincing argument.

The Rev. F. HENNING next delivered an able as ready exceeded our space; but we cannot refrain from expressing our pleasure that two such promi-nent members of the Anti-Slavery cause as George Thompson and Joseph Sturge should, despite their different views as to the best mode of Anti-Slavery action, have stood on the same platform, advocating the same cause, at the Inaugural Meeting of the Manchester Anti-Slavery Union.

Since the foregoing was written, we have been requested to announce on behalf of Mr. Sturge, that he inadvertently made a mis-statement at the meeting when he said that not £5 had been subscribed in Manchester towards the Testimonial to Mrs. Stowe. The amount was not large, but the Ladies' Olive Leaf Circle, alone, contributed £10.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOIREE.

A most interesting Anti-Slavery Soirce was held the evening of the 28th ult., in the School-room, of Lever-street Chapel, Manchester. There was numerous attendance of Friends of the Cause After tea, the chair was taken by the Rev. A. Gil After tea, the chair was taken by the Rev. A. Gilbert, who made an effective speech; after which, Mr. George Thompson delivered a long and eloquent address, in which he grasped, with a master-hand, the subject of Cotton in India; defined the position of the Pro-Slavery Churches of America; and showed what the Abolitionists of this country could do, both by moral and commercial agencies, to effect the overthrow of Slavery: At Mr. Thompson's request, questions were put to him by persons who wished to obtain information on any particular portion of the general subject, and his replies gave much satisfaction, and elicited enthusiastic applause. The questions related to the expense of applause. The questions related to the expense of free-labor, compared with slave-labor; the danger of immediate emancipation; the practicability of forming a company to work plantations in India the character and results of the Fugitive Slave Law the character and results of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the reason why America has abolished the African Slave Trade. Mr. Josias Brown, (of the Free-labor warehouse,) and the Rev. A. Weston, then addressed the meeting. Mr. F. W. Chesson proposed, and John Kirkham, Esq., seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson, which was carried by acclamation; after which, the proceedings terminated. Mr. Clegg kindly sent some specimens of African Cotton; a view of the first Cotton-cleaning Establishment at Abbea Ruta; and a native loom, with apparatus, &c., complete for spinning: oom, with apparatus, &c., complete for spinning -for the inspection of the Friends.—Ibid.

Mr. George Thompson's Lectures .- We are glad course of lectures in Manchester, on the Slavery Question. He will lecture in Rochdale on the 7th of December. Several influential gentlemen of that town have formed themselves into a local com-This meeting was held on the 24th ult., in the Friends' Meeting-House; and although the weather was exceedingly unpropitious, about 2,000 persons and other important places in the manufacturing were present, some of whom came from a consider.

A CONVERSATION Between William Lloyd Garrison and an American

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. O! seek not to conquer with musket and sword, But by Truth spoken boldly, in tones full and clear!

Away! you No-government leveller WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Accurst be all compacts which bind men in crime! Such Unions shall fill us with shame and with fear

AMERICAN D. D.

AMERICAN D. D. Away ! you unbearable Infidel ! WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. See the Church on the side of injustice and might!

Her ministers preaching to make it appear That the holding of slaves is a scriptural right. AMERICAN D. D. Impious, Deistical leveller O ! help me-where Mammon and Moloch have reigned.

> AMERICAN D. D. Detestable, Infidel leveller

If compliments from such quarters can be grati-Mr. George Thompson proposed the next resolu-lution, which was as follows:—— fying to Mr. Douglass, it must be because he is an al-tered man, both in spirit and position. tered man, both in spirit and position.

do not bring water to their particular mill. They hate and denounce nobody with quite so much bit-terness as another 'friend to the slave,' who dif-

Atheism and immorality, which it is possible for man to commit;—as the greatest outrage against our brother, the greatest impiety against God: and said that we must war with the idea, until we have hunted it out of the earth.' Mr. Thompson next forcibly advocated unsectarianism as the basis of Anti-Slavery action; and as an illustration said 'that every Abolitionist should co-operate with the Bey of Tunis, (who is an Anti-Slavery man,) despite his Mahomedanism.' We are glad that the assembly heartily responded to the sentiment. Mr. Thompson glanced at the success of Emancipation

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 23, 1853.

IF As many persons are still confused in their minds as to the freedom of the Anti-Slavery Platform, and the safety and propriety of allowing free discussion in The Liberator, on all subjects mooted in its columns,—
and also as for what we are justly to be held responsible, in conducting an independent and impartial journal,—it may be serviceable to lay before all such the
following Letter, written in reply to a private note sent
to us by a highly esteemed friend, who is deeply interto us by a highly esteemed friend, who is deeply interto us by a highly esteemed friend, who is deeply interto us by a highly esteemed friend, who is deeply interto us by a highly esteemed friend, who is deeply interto us by a highly esteemed friend, who is deeply interto us by a highly esteemed friend, who is deeply interto us by a highly esteemed friend, who is deeply interto us by a highly esteemed friend, who is follows.—

Third—I do not understand how it follows, even if
Uncle Tom, or any body else, should be led astray by
reading The Liberators, because it allows both sides
of every question to be discussed in its columns,—
such as 'frank, fearless, truthful and independent'
sheet, as you concede it to be, ought no longer to possess
these characteristics, but should be one-sided, narrow, THE LIBERATOR, on all subjects mooted in its columns,— and also as for what we are justly to be held responsiested in the cause of the oppressed, and sincerely desirous that nothing should be said or done, by any of its advocates, needlessly to alienate any from its support.

THE LIBERATOR - PREE DISCUSSION -THE BIBLE QUESTION.

Boston, Nov. 30, 1853. ESTERMED FRIEND:

You frankly say- 'In regard to you, your paper, and in some measure your party, I am in an honest embarrassment. I sympathise with you in many of your and obligatory, each one can determine only for him-

I am not able, therefore, to make any reply, on that score. The ground we occupy, as abolitionists, is simply this:—'Immediate emancipation is the duty of the master, and the right of the slave.' Our motto is, 'No Union with Slaveholders, religiously or politically.' This is only the practical application of our principles to whatever sanctions or upholds slavery, in Church or State. I am not disposed to conclude that you regard the health his countries in the control of the same time that you are not free in spirit, in view of the 'apprehension and sorrow' you feel, because you find your conceptions of the Bible controverted in The Liderators. Else why such disquietude of mind? 'Thrice is he uch sentiments as 'hurtful to liberty and the progress armed who hath his quarrel just.' of humanity'; and yet, as these are comprehensively all that we entertain and promulgate, for the overthrow me, that any who are distinguished in the Anti-Slavery of the slave system, I can only vaguely conjecture to what else you have reference. Believing, as I do, that none of the positions assumed by the American Antislave, but of the whole human race.' Remember Slavery Society can be successfully assailed,—and de-sirous of having them tested as severely as possible, sirous of having them tested as severely as possible, permit me to say that if, in any particular, you think they are indefensible. I shall esteem it both an honor and a privilege to publish whatever you may feel indefensible. Who shall oracularly decide what

At the same time, 'you add, 'I regard with apprehension dissent from your opinion, or from mine, in regard to and sorrow much that is in it.' Why are you thus aprehensive? It seems to me a suspicious symptom. Are heresy,—unless the great Protestant right of private ot the righteous 'as bold as a lion'? The Psalmist judgment be heretical, as Papal Rome says it is. You could exclaim- The Lord is my light and my salvation ; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my higher claim to infallibility than others. I must re life; of whom shall I be afraid?' Your alarm indicates ife; of whom shall I be afraid?' Your alarm indicates a want of confidence in the truth; nay, I will not say thrust at any who are distinguished in the Anti-Slavey n the truth, but in the soundness of your own opin ions. In the truth, your mind is serene; in regard to certain theological views, it is confessedly perturbed. In saying that there is much in THE LIBERATOR which you 'regard with apprehension and sorrow,' am I not correct in surmising that you make no reference to the pro-slavery matter which occupies so liberal a portion of everlasting punishment, those who do not believe f its columns? You would not, I think, have me refuse a hearing to slaveholders of their abettors. I doubt not you appreciate my paper all the more for granting them fair play, and feel no solicitude as to the effect of this course upon the popular mind. 'Let the liberties, not only of the slave, but of the whole human race. How does it happen, then, that, in a nathe right.' And, yet, what heresy has ever been broached in THE LIBERATOR, which, for impiety and barbarity, will compare with the defence of man-stealing as a divine institution? And why are you not troubled on this account? Shall I answer my own uestion? It is because of your faith in the absolute and eternal rectitude of the anti-slavery cause: you what, then, does the cause of bleeding humanity gair are sure that no weapon that is formed against it can view of a full investigation of this subject. He wishes only his side of it presented. Now, how does it happen, my friend, that, touching the discussion of another subject, you participate in his uneasiness? I mean nothing invidious by this illustration. It seems to me that what, in The Liberator, you 'regard with apprehension and sorrow,' should fill your bosom with composure, and elicit from you high commendationnamely, that I allow no topic to be introduced into its columns, without giving both sides an impartial hearing. their unswerving fidelity to principle, in refusing to one charges me with its violation. Especially have I ever taken pains to lay before my readers, whatever I To this rule I have adhered with such fidelity, that no have found in print in opposition to my own views, if it consigned you, and your husband, and your chilwhether relating to Anti-Slavery, Non-Resistance, the dren, and your father and mother, and your brothers Bible, the Sabbath, Weman's Rights, &c. &c. In what do you discover the 'frankness, fearlessness, truthfulness and independence' of THE LIBERATOR, if not in this treatment of all conflicting opinions? That you clergy and all the churches in Christen-lom. occasionally find in the paper sentiments distasteful to the human mind-to the existence of a free press. You say- Were the Liberator circulated only among

hension.' So says the Romish Church in regard to the indiscriminate circulation of the Bible among the laity. So says Absolutism, respecting the diffusion of intelligence among the masses. I am surprised at the narrowness of your limitation. Are the people not to be trusted? Are the Pope, and Nicholas, and Francis Joseph, right in the conclusions to which they come? they are so often violated, either ignorantly or wilfully? Shall not a beneficent Creator continue to spread the ERATOR will be found to possess remarkably 'intelligent, with an inalienable right to liberty.' They fill you with 'grief and sorrow,' and you cannot refer to the thousands gratefully acknowledge that they have been deeply indebted to it for higher and nobler views of God, of human brotherhood, of life and duty. What other journal in this country is so feared and hated, so proscribed and anathematized, by slave-traffickers and enary journalists and servile publishers,-all that is Church? How is it habitually characterized by 'the only 'among intelligent, well-balanced minds, able to discriminate between good and evil'?

Ah ! here is the cause of your disquietude !- ' What I fear is, that it will take from poor Uncle Tom his Bible, and give him nothing in its place.' And you say significantly, 'You understand me-do you not?' Frankly, I do not. First-I do not understand, if the Bible be all that you claim for it, and if every adverse criticism upon it in The Liberaron is allowed to be met by a friendly one, why you should be anxious as to its just appreciation. The more the anti-slavery coin is rubbed, the brighter it shines-does it not? The more 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is assailed, the more impregnable it is seen to be. And the more the Bible is sifted, the more highly it will be prized, if it be all holy and true.

from poor Uncle Tom his Bible,' if that book be really reply. a lamp to his feet, and a light to his path, and the word of the living God to his soul ; and it seems to me that

perience and inward regeneration, by making such a opposition. If the infernal cruelty of a Legree could not shake his trust in his God and Saviour, do you really think a full discussion of the merits of the Bible, pro and con, might induce him to throw that volume

Third-I do not understand how it follows, even partial.

Finally-I do not understand why the imputation thrown upon THE LIBERATOR as tending to rob 'Uncle Tom' of his Bible. I know of no writer in its pages, who wishes to deprive him of it, or of any comfort he may derive from it. It is for him to place whatever estimate he can upon it; and for you and me to do the same; but for neither of us to accept any more of it than we sincerely believe to be in accordance with positions: others I consider erroneous, hurtful to liberty and the progress of humanity.' Still, you believe us to be 'honest and conscientious' in our opinions.

and obligatory, each one can determine only for impositions; others I consider erroneous, hurtful to liberty and the progress of humanity.' Still, you believe us to be 'honest and conscientious' in our opinions. to be 'honest and conscientious' in our opinions.

What those erroneous opinions are, you do not state.

What those erroneous opinions are, you do not state. am not able, therefore, to make any reply, on that Surely, you would not have me disloyal to my con

and a privilege to publish whatever you may real rectioned to write, by way of animadversion or protest.

Of The Liberator you speak in a friendly spirit, and profess to admire 'its frankness, fearlessness, truthfulness and independence.' I thank you for this tribute. and I are as likely to err as others, and may make no cause,' or who are not distinguished, because they de not endorse your opinions concerning the plenary inspiration of the Bible. You might as properly express grief and sorrow of heart,' because there are Unitarians, Universlists, Quakers, &c. &c.,-those who reject the ordinances, those who deny the doctrine in the trinity,-to be found among the abolitionists, and

cussion go on,' you will exclaim, and 'God speed tion professing to place as high an estimate upon that volume as yourself, and denouncing as infidels all who do not hold it equally sacred, there are three million and a half of chattel slaves, who are denied its por session, under severe penalties? Is not slavery sand tioned by the Bible, according to the interpretation of it by the clergy generally, its recognized expounders? by all this veneration for the book?

My reliance for the deliverance of the oppre universally is upon the nature of man, the inherent wrongfulness of oppression, the power of truth, and the omnipotence of God-using every rightful instrumentality to hasten the jubilee.

Again you say- I cannot but regard the admissi by some abolitionists, that the Bible sanctions slavery as equally unwise and groundless.' But if this is their honest conviction, would you not have them express it And, thus believing, are they not to be commended for horrible doom of 'Uncle Tom' ? I am sure you would even though you should be branded as infidel by all the

For myself, I do not know of a single member of the you, at variance with your ideas of right, is not at all American Anti-Slavery Society, who admits that the surprising. So do I. But what then? Is not this in-Bible sanctions such a system as that of American separable from free discussion? And may not 'error of slavery. In any meeting of that Society, I believe such opinion be safely tolerated, where truth is left free to an interpretation of the Bible would be unanimously rejected. Ever since its organization, it has uniform ly wielded that volume against the impious practice of chattelizing men, women and children; and one of its intelligent, well-balanced minds, able to discriminate heaviest and most frequent accusations against the between good and evil, I should not feel so much appre-slave system has been, that it makes the Bible an unlawful book in the hands of the slaves.

Possibly, in this particular, you may be better formed than I am as to the Biblical views of the 'Garrisonian abolitionists.' Possibly, some of them may be lieve that American slavery is sanctioned in some part of the Bible ; yes, in both the Old and the New Testa-Would you have the laws of nature repealed, because ment. What then? First-in this opinion, they are sustained by nine-tenths of the evangelical clergy i the United States, and so cannot be heretical, if the lat table of his bounty for all, because so many surfeit ter are soundly orthodox. Second—so believing, they (unlike the clergy) declare the record to be false to that themselves? Does he err in causing his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and his rain to fall on the just and extent, and hold it to be 'a self-evident truth, that all on the unjust? Besides, I believe the patrons of The Linwith an inalienable right to liberty.' They fill you without registering your protest against their course. But great reforms of the age; and I have yet to hear of any person who has been made less humane, just, Christ-like, by his candid perusal of it. On the contrary, munion table with them, and have never called for their expulsion from the pulpit or the church, though they say and teach, first, that chattel slavery is sar tioned by the Bible ; and, second, that therefore it can not be sinful. How marvellously inconsistent is you slave-owners, trimming politicians and profligate dema-gogues, hireling priests and religious formalists, merslavery ranks, as to the pro-slavery character of son tyrannical in the Government, and corrupt in the parts of the Bible, the American Anti-Slavery Society entertains no such views of the book, as all its official Satanic press'—Bennett's Herald, the New York Observer, the New York Express, &c., &c.? Can such a journal be 'hurtful to liberty and the progress of humanity,' in any rational sense? Can it be safely trusted priations, in circulating the Bible among the slave population ; but the offer was rejected. Moreover, it is remarkable fact, that the American Anti-Slavery Society is the only organization in this country, that has eve caused to be written, and circulated broadcast through the land, a defence of the Bible against all its proslavery interpreters. [See that masterly and unar swerable work, Weld's Bible Argument.] Ought no your solicitude, as to the book, to be given to the Ameri can Bible Society, and to the great body of the Ortho dox clergy, rather than to the American Anti-Slavery Society, or to any of its friends?

You do me but simple justice in expressing your be o be. And the more the Bible is sifted, the more highly twill be prized, if it be all holy and true.

Second—I do not understand how any one can 'take be equally well-pleased with mine, as exhibited in this

> Yours, with high regards, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

BRITISH PHILANTHROPY VS. AMERICAN From what seemingly trivial causes often

most sublime results! When, confined to a rick ber, ELIZABETH HEYRICK, a benevolent Qui England, was divinely moved to write her penentitled 'Immediate, not Gradual Eman little did she dream that it would prove the nor instrumentality that had ever been wielded for the tion of British West India slavery, and bring to a m termination the lingering struggle began at m en period by CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE, and proby such dubious success for the lack of an un mising principle on the part of the friends of the When HARRIET BEECHER STOWE was induced; her tale for the National Era, entitled Users CABIN,' it is not probable that she anticipated lication beyond the columns of that journal haps no one has been taken more by surprise that self at the world-wide interest which has been a fested in that unpretending work. It would be at ling task to trace its influences, at home and ale upon the individual heart and the popular mind, the humblest cottage to the proudest palace, in a the humblest corrage to me proudest palace, in man languages, and among many nations. In England, a pecially, it has produced an electrifying effect, and it kindled the slumbering embers of anti-slavery stall active flame ; so that ever since the abolition of Co al Slavery, never has there existed so deepand pon a feeling on this subject as at the present mo And this is only the beginning of the end. To h and perpetuate the impression thus made, a high teemed and philanthropic member of the See Friends, Wilson Armistead, of Leeds, has cause be prepared and printed no less than five nuxu THOUSAND ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS, (the series cor of 82 different kinds, varying from 1 page to 28 pag each,) at a very low cost, for general sale and distribution. This is indeed striking while the iron is be Unbounded praise and everlasting honor be given this enterprising, world-embracing philanthropia! We proffer him the benediction of three millions and a last of American slaves, for this great service rendered their cause. We thank him, too, for the copies various tracts he has published, and transmit and to many others engaged in the work of delir the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressorhim that they shall be effectively used, as they gratefully appreciated. They evince a knowled the subject, a familiarity with anti-slavery writpower of discrimination, a thoroughness of prin and a soundness of judgment on the score of adams equally gratifying and surprising.

The whole series makes a handsome volume, with s following as the title page :- Liberty is the Birthrig of All. Five Hundred Thousand Strokes for Free A Series of Anti-Slavery Tracts ; of which Halfa Mil lion are now just issued by the Friends of the Negr Lay the axe to the root of the corrupt tree.' London W. & F. Cash, 5 Bishopsgate Street ; William Tweedle 337 Strand; and may be had of all Booksellers.' companying it is a vignette, representing the Upas tre fruits cruelty, oppression, violence, knavery, vice, m bery, brutality, lust, treachery, villany, adultery, si rapine, murder, suicide, death, traffic in the souls and bodies of men-&c., &c. The friends of humanity seen wielding their axes, on which are inscribed 'U Tom's Cabin ' and ' Anti-Slavery Effort,' and exclaim ing, 'It is loaded with all the villanies of human m ture !'- 'A few more blows, and down it must come This accursed Upas tree has too long flourished on earth ! ' It also contains several graphic pictorial such as, 'Sale of Estates, Pictures and Slaves in the gitive Slave '- ' Fugitive Slave escaping the pursuit Bloodhounds '- ' The Mysterious Box,' containing Her ry B. Brown- Slave-Branding '-&c., &c. This

ume is afforded at the low rate of 2s., or about 48 cent In addition to this, we have received other volume the first entitled, 'A Cloud of Witnesses against Slav ry and Oppression; containing the Acts, Opinion and Sentiments of Individuals and Societies in all Age Selected from various sources, and for the most pa chronologically arranged. By Wilson Armistead.' parts, entitled. 'The Garland of Freedom: a Collection of Poems, chiefly Anti-Slavery. Selected from various Authors, by a Friend of the Negro.' This Collection has been made with admirable judgment, and is adapte powerfully to impress all minds, especially those of the rising generation, with the deepest sympathy for all those who are clanking the galling chains of slavery in our highly favored but incomparably guilty land.

So much zeal manifested abroad in this great m ment of the age, should stimulate the friends of the slave here, who are brought into immediate contact with the Slave Power, to more self-sacrificing efforts than they have yet made ; and if we can 'better the exam ple ' which has been so nobly set us by British philan-

thropy, it devolves upon us to do so. Encouraging as all this is, we have further cheering intelligence to lay before our readers, in regard to car cause in England. The elequent George Thomson is once more actively in the lecturing field, and intends it devote several months to the work of calightening, solidating, and directing the philanthropy and piety the British nation, in opposition to the impious slav system of America. For that work, no man living i so well qualified as himself. With a gift of popular eloquence unsurpassed, and a prophet-like power of rebuke, he unites the most thorough knowledge of the subject, and accurately understands all the phases and operations of the Slave Power in the United States That the most signal success will crown his labers, then is every reason to believe. From a private letter just received from him, at Manchester, we venture to ma the following extracts, for the gratification of his namerous friends here, and in confirmation of the state-

ment we have made in regard to his purposes :-"I have made up my mind to devote the next eight or nine months to an attempt to rekindle, and properly direct, the anti-slavery feeling of the people of the country. I have commenced, and in good earnest. first appearance was at a meeting of 2000 person in the Friends' meeting-house here, on the 24th ub. where my reception was as enthusiastic as in days yore. The Society of Friends here have placed the house (the finest in the kingdom) at my disposal, and I have already fixed for a preliminary course of for lectures. A few nights ago, I attended an anti-slave? ten party, and spoke for two hours, much to the sais faction of my audience. I have invitations from all parts of this most important district. My engage nents, at present, are as follows: the places are a within twenty miles of Manchester, which I shall make my head-quarters.

December 2, the town of Bury. Blackburn. Clitheroe.

8, Clitheroe.
12, 15, 19, and 22, in the Friends meeting-house in Manchester. These, with some inter vening lectures, will bring me to Christmas, when shall go home a few days, and re-commence the campaign with the new year. Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, the whole of Yorkshire, and Scotland, are in prospec Here will be work enough for some time to come am well posted up on every matter connected with the movement on your side. There is only the difference ten or twelve days between my information and that of the man in Boston. I never get a Liberator, Standard, or Freeman, but I spell it through, and then I an equal with you as respects knowledge of the state of things. The Ark is with you. Let not the politicians touch it. I see more than I can express, but my hope is in the American Anti-Slavery Society. Onward beloved friend! I am with you in labor once again I will realize your presence by my side in every con-fliet, and will strive not to be unserthy of my cona sick cham er pamphie for the aboli ig to a speedy at so early a of the slare

iced to write UNCLE TON'S pated its pubal; and perld be a thriland abroad. r mind, from ce, in many England, ealect, and 'revery zeal int on of Coloni. and powerful

To deeper a highly es e Society of as caused to ies consisting to 28 pages and distribu iron is hot. be given to hropist! We ne and a half rendered to copies of the of delivering or-assaring as they are knowledge of y writings, a of principle, f adaptation,

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s, when I , Sheffield, prospect. with the ference of nd that of Standard, then I am he state of politicians my hope Onward! ce again.

VISIT TO EUROPE.

The last number of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle ontains a letter from PARKER PILLSBURY to the Editor of that paper, in which he says :-

The tour of which I speak, to commence on the first The tour of which I speak, to commence on the first the year, is one long contemplated, and carnestly tred. It is a voyage to Europe. In October, the tred. It is a voyage to Europe. In October, the fittion of my health compelled me to write the Genderical Agent a letter, declining the labor of Lecturing and the coming winter, in the employ of the Society, be my letter was on its way, another was coming to long a young and excellent friend of mine, in Massacks proposing a trip to the Mediterranean. And e from a young and exercise to the Mediterranean. And chasetts, proposing a trip to the Mediterranean. And towing how poorly anti-slavery has paid in the 'ma-rial aid,' he generously proposed to bear no inconsid-

terial aid, he generously proposed that it is a special Providence. At the offer seemed almost a special Providence. At any rate, it can be so considered. My health had be any rate, it can be so considered. My health had be some too poor for longer field services at present. My some too poor for longer field services at present. My some too poor for longer field services at the resignation seems that the services are services and so now seems. defered. My family are in as good condition to be fit as ever before—perhaps better—and so now seems by time. And then the stern, inevitable destitution means, has been in part struck down by the genesity of a few friends, whose kindness I am striving in in, I fear, to deserve—and on the whole, my prospect is the strip of the st dutering almost as could be desired.

is as flattering almost as could be desired.

'My hope and expectations are to visit Britain, France and Italy, and to do something for the cause of Freedom and Humanity, in my absence, but more on my return—for my object in travelling will be by no means achieved, if both body and mind are not greatly strengthened for the work to which I have consecrated my life.' Since this letter was written, the friend whom Mr. PILLSRURY expected to accompany him to Europe has given up the voyage, but it will not prevent Mr. P. rom making his contemplated tour. He will sail from this city on the 4th of January next, for Liverpoolbearing with him the best wishes and fervent benedictions of a host of attached friends and warm admirers. No one has labored more unremittingly or more powerfully in the Anti-Slavery cause than himself; and, with his health impaired, it is time that he should have the respite contemplated; though wherever he may be, he will never forget to plead for the slave. Our friends in England will rejoice to make his acquaintance.

TF When Mr. Douglass cast the supremely absurd and obviously malicious imputation, through his paper, upon the Executive Committee of the American Slavery Society, that, to avoid the charge of 'in fidelity,' they had adroitly induced PARKER PILLSBURY, HEVRY C. WRIGHT, and STEPHEN S. FOSTER, to stay away from the anniversary of that Society in May last, nothing more seemed to be necessary than a positive denial of it on the part of the Standard and Liberator but since he has recently renewed it, a word on the subject from the persons implicated seems to be called for; and, accordingly, we give the following letters from Mr. PILLSBURY and Mr. WRIGHT, which should cover their assailant with confusion of face. Doubtless, to their testimony, Mr. FOSTER (who is now in Michigan) will ald his own, as soon as it can be transmitted to us. It is not needed to satisfy any true friend of the antislavery cause, but only to take out of the hands of the enemies of the American A. S. Society, a weapon put into them by one who has hitherto been proconnected with that Society as its friend and advocate.

LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY. BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1853.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON

Perhaps it may be needful, for once, to depart from my usual practice, of letting time and my own life answer whatever of falsehood my opponents or enemies allege or publish against me. It is not because I feel any personal interest or concern in the matter of my non-attendance at the last Anniversary of the Ameri can Anti-Slavery Society, about which FREDERICK Donor ass seems determined to make capital against the integrity and honor of the Executive Committee, as well

To most persons, a distinct denial on the part of that Committee, of what he charged against it, would be sufficient. It seems not to be so, however, with Mr. Douglass. As I have been shown an extract from his paper, in which he seems determined to persist in his imation, that myself and others were kept out of the last Anniversary on account of our Infidelity, (or, to use his own language, 'tastefully thrown into the background,') it seems obligatory on me to tell what I know about it. If that be not all that is needful to rescue the Committee from any such imputation, then

agency work; and so I was not only desired to be at the Anniversary, but both the Committee and the General Agent had an eye to my doing so without expense. Severe indisposition, however, resulting from a long and tedious succession of boils, compelled me to decline

On the Friday previous to the opening of the Anniversary, I had occasion to write Mr. PHILLIPS, then with Mrs. Putters at the Water Cure, in Northampton. my letter was something from which he inferred that I was not intending to go on to New York. He immediately wrote me a note, asking why; and he added, 'If the Board at Boston have not voted the money to pay your expenses, I will take the responsibility-and nly this year, but at the anniversaries hereafter.' My reasons for not going were, however, as strong after, as before-and hence my non-attendance.

As STEPHEN S. FOSTER is still away in Michigan, it may be proper for me to state, that when we met for the first time, after the charge against the Committee had been made by Mr. Douglass, we discussed the propriety of denying it on the behalf of the Committee. I declined doing so, on the ground that it was not needful, and nothing was so hard for me as to be in collision with professel friends. And I said then, what I have often repeated since, that I did not believe FREDERICK DOUGtass could say any thing against me, which would call me out in answer or defence. So I feel still.

But as the integrity of others, and of the Anti-Slavery platform, is involved in this affair, it seems to me hardly right to be silent. I therefore send you this testimony with great cheer-

fulness-though deeply sorrowful that the course of our old, and once very highly valued friend, has made it Yours, most truly,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1853. DEAR GARRISON : Why were not Parker Pillsbury, S. S. Foster, and

H. C. Wright, at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, last spring? ' In consequence of the prominence given to this question by Mr. Douglass, in his groundless attack upon that Society, and the cause of anti-slavery as carried on by it, and in consequence of the inquiry being put to me directly, and often, by those who sympathize with him, I will answer it for

It is certain I was not there ; for which Mr. Douglass, if I understand him, has offered, substantially, two reasons: (1.) That I was not there, because the Committee advised me to stay away; fearing lest my presence on their platform might injure the reputation of the Society at home and abroad, by reason of my Infidelity, and so prevent their getting aid from those who had no sympathy with my views. (2.) That I myself judged it best not to be there, lest I should injure the Society in the estimation of Christian people, by attaching to it

policy, and that the gentlemen who constitute the Com- THE NEW HYDROPATHIC COOK BOOK, with three hun mittee, above all others, would never advise any one to stay away from its meetings because he was called an Infidel. I do not believe he thinks they ever did or of Food to Health; the Chemical Elements and Proxi-

them more; and, under the circumstances, did not feel trative engravings. 1 vol. 12mo. Price, delivered free, justified in going, though my desire to be present was 87 cents. Published by FOWLERS & WELLS. never stronger. This is the simple truth, so far as my absence was concerned. Money, I have none, to aid in the abolition of human slavery; absolutely none. I have had health of body, activity of mind, and a heart deeply sympathizing with the enslaved; and these, for sixteen years, have been consecrated to the overthrow of this tyranny, without being the agent of any Anti-Slavery Society, and without receiving a dollar from any one. Thus shall I labor, till victory or death comes

cause, as advocated by that Society.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

REFORM IN DIET.

a swine can appreciate pearl necklaces. Logic, humor, pathos, eloquence, are wasted on such persons. Their in Cleveland, on the 17th of May next. gross habits block up every avenue by which sublime ideas might enter. Since reform lecturers and writers Fugitive Slaves.—The Norfolk papers have

cost is 50 cents in paper covers, 75 cents in cloth bind- tions. ing, and it can be ordered by mail. If a copy of it were in the hands of every housewife in the United were in the hands of every housewife in the United States, its cheap, simple, and salutary preparations would soon come into use; the purses of the people would be spared many draffs for costly and hurtful dainties; the bodily strength and endurance of the dates; the bodily strength and endurance of the states and the states of the latter was shot dead. Shortly afterward to the states of the latter was shot dead. Shortly afterward to the states of the latter was shot dead. Shortly afterward to the states of the latter was shot dead. Shortly afterward to the states of the latter was shot dead. Shortly afterward to the states of the latter was shot dead. Shortly afterward to the states of the latter was shot dead. next generation of Anglo-Saxons would increase above next generation of Anglo-Saxons would increase above that of any former generation, not excepting our stal-wart Puritan ancestors—whereas we are growing slender and puny, by reason of luxurious, stimulating diet.

Wards, Story's office was attacked and pillaged, and Story, who had concealed himself in a barn, was found and brutally murdered, his head and body being horribly mangled. Mrs. Story was also fired at, but der and puny, by reason of luxurious, stimulating diet. Lastly, if the American people took more thought what they should eat and drink, obeying the rules impressed pon them by experience and science, they would be half-converted to Anti-Slavery, Peace, Temperance, Land Reform, Woman's Rights, etc., in a single year. And instead of ridiculing and insulting those brave individuals who lecture on such themes, they would listen eagerly to what was to be said in favor of any movement that promised to bless our race and honor our W. S. GEORGE.

Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 18, 1853. UNCLE TOW IN PAINTING AND STAT-

UARY. It should be noted, among the favorable signs of the congenial, but a remunerative work, to represent the I fear they will have to remain under it.

Two weeks before the Anniversary, the Committee wishel me to make a series of appointments, over the Naugatuck Railroad, through Connecticut, so as to be at New York, in time for the meetings. Then the General Agent informed me that some applications for least and come from New Jersey, and he wished me to take them also in my route. This would all have been finest style of Parisian measuring one of Under Tors.

Ship-Yard Preaching.—Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a crowd of nearly ten thousand congregated in the ship-yard, at the foot of Third street, East river, to hear the expected discourse from Daniel Parisons. Previous to his arrival, the crowd was addressed by two individuals on 'Romanism, &c.' withnosymptoms whatever of uneasiness or riot on the part of any body. Anything, however, of this nature would have been promptly suppressed by the large Police force in attendance. A delegation of some twelve hundred Native Americans was also on hand from Philadelphia, ready and now I find not only large engraved heads, in the finest style of Parisian mezzotint, one of Uncle Tom, the five-size, and another of Eva and Topsy, but a group in real bronze, showing Eva putting the wreath of jessamines around Tom's neck, and separate statuettes of George Harris, and Eliza and her child. I infer, from

A heavy gloom was east over many minds in this city, on Tuesday last, on hearing of the sudden de-Shocking Accident.—A man by the name of George Eddy, of Portsmouth, N. H., in attempting to Winter Street. For some time previous, he had been quite ill, and was evidently in the grasp of a quick consumption, though he was not wholly confined to his house. In a paroxyism of derangement, he threw himself from the third story of his dwelling to the pavement beneath, surviving only a few minutes after the terrible shock. He was one of the most experienced and skillful dentists in the country, remarkable for his ingenuity and constructiveness—a consummate master of his profession. But he was not less praiseworthy for the deep interest he took in all the progressive movements of the age, as a friend, patron and advocate. Anti-Slavery, Peace, Temperance, Woman's Rights, Religious Freedom, as well as the Arts and Sciences, all received his hearty support. He was a perfect gen-all r ment beneath, surviving only a few minutes after the tleman, an unfaltering friend, a generous benefactor, (Vt.) Eagle. and in all the relations of life a model man.

'How shall we mourn thee? With a lofty trust,
Our life's immortal birthright from above!
With a glad faith, whose eye, to track the just,
Through shades and mysteries lifts a glance of love
And yet can weep!—for nature thus deplores
The friend that leaves us, though for happier shores.

And one high tone of triumph o'er thy bier, One strain of solemn rapture be allowed— Thou, that rejoicing in thy mid career, Not to decay, but unto death, hast bowed: In those bright regions of the rising sun,
Where victory ne'er a crown like thine had won.'

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar was opened on Wednesday visitors. The receipts of that day were upwards of

Will Mr. Douglass send us a copy of his paper made by Mr. D., I think, for no other purpose than to the Society was an Infidit Society, and that he believed it to be so; for when he made the suggestion, he knw full well the Society had never pursued any such has been and to the American Anti-Slavery Bazaar at Boston.—The contributions of useful and fancy articles recently sent from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from the society was an Infidit Society, and that he believed it to be so; for when he made the suggestion, he ple justice to them, and to the American Anti-Slavery Bazaar at Boston.—The contributions of useful and fancy articles recently sent from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from this country, we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The value of the box from this country we are glad to learn, have not been short of former years. The v of August 19th, containing the article he wishes us to insert in The Liberator, respecting Mesers. Wright

But it is asked—'Why did you stay away?' Simply tritive Properties of all kinds of Alimentary Principles; the Relaand solely because I HAD NOT THE MEANS TO BE THERE. tive Value of Vegetable and Animal Substances; the I was 250 miles distant; had just finished printing a Selection and Preservation of Dietetic Materials, &c., pamphlet; had paid to the printers all I had, and owed &c. By R. T. Trall, M. D. With one hundred illus-

> New York, No. 131 Nassau street. Boston, No. 142 Washington street. Philadelphia, No. 231 Arch street. Dec. 23.

GERRIT SMITH HAS SPOKEN! The telegraphic intelligence from Washington is to the following cheering effect. This is to be prompt in Freedom's cause.

'Mr. Gerrit Smith made his debut in the House in any one. Thus shall I labor, till rictory or death comes to relieve me. Thus situated, my body cannot always be present in anti-slavery meetings, where my heart is. Under these circumstances, it seemed to me, at the time, and ever since, an act of unscrupulous haste and rashness, to say the least, in Mr. Douglass, to try to make my absence an occasion to bring odium upon the cause, as advocated by that Society.

"Mr. Gerrit Smith made his debut in the House in a brong abolition speech. He countrasted the kidnapping of Martin Kozsta by Austria with the kidnapping of Sarvei in our own land, and while endorsing to a certain extent the conduct of Capit. Ingraham and the administration, declared that they had not got far enough; he would have had the unconditional release of Kozsta at all and every hazard. Mr. Smith's speech elicited marked attention, and was replied to eloquently by Mr. Preston, when Mr. Dean obtained the floor, the committee rose and the House adjourned." and the House adjourned.'

The 'National Council,' originated by Mr. Garrison:

A rabid conservative was once heard to say that he never knew a Hydropathist or Vegetarian who wasn't inclined to be radical on all subjects.' This remark was doubtless correct. Persons whose bodies are kept in a healthful and vigorous state, by simple food and cold water, naturally embrace truth when it is presented to them, for their minds are in good working order. A man whose stomach is crammed with animal abominations, or whose nerves are flustered by run and tobacco, or whose skin is crusted over with dirt, can no more appreciate lofty moral and intellectual teachings, than a swine can appreciate pearl necklaces. Logic, humor,

Fugitive Slaves.—The Norfolk papers have anouncements of the escape of seven slaves from that port, in a New York vessel, as alleged, accompanied by the usual excited denunciations of 'daring violation of law' by 'secret agents,' &c.

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The Norfolk papers have announcements of the escape of 'earing violation of law' by 'secret agents,' &c.

The Norfolk papers have announcements of the escape of the negroes, noticed by us on Tuesday, he sent a telegraphic despatch to the agent of the Star of the West, at New York, to hold them in custody. Mr. Morgan, the agent, replied at once, stating that he had sent a messenger with instructions to board the steamer as far out as possible, and that our Mayor might be assured that he would

Dreadful Riot and Loss of Life on the Illi-

escaped.

It is reported that Mr. Story's foreman, on the other side of the river, has shot nine laborers.

The Sheriff of Lasalle County was specifily on the spot, and after some resistance, during which an Irishman was shot dead, and two wounded, thirty of the rioters were taken. The ringleader of the rioter

Catholic and Anti-Catholic Excitement in New York.—There is some excitement in New York city in consequence of the arrest of a street preacher named Parsons, on Sunday of last week, by order of the Mayor. Parsons proclaims eternal war upon Catholicism and every thing foreign. An indignation meeting was holden in the Park on Wednesday evening, on the ground that religious freedom and freedom of speech had been invaded by the action of the Mayor. Resolutions were It should be noted, among the favorable signs of the times, that artists, of all grades, now find it not only a ing adjourned to meet in Metropolitan Hall this week.

Ship-Yard Preaching. - Sunday afternoon

George Harris, and Eliza and her child. I infer, from seeing these elegant and expensive works in the shop windows with Paul and Virginia, Little Nell, and Undine, not only that the general heart of humanity has been touched by them as by their predecessors, but that they have an established market value, and that people of wealth and taste now begin to seek such works as the ornaments of their parlors and chambers.—c. k.w.

DEATH OF DR. JOSIAH P. PLAGG.

A heavy gloon was seet ever many winds in this

Shocking Accident .- A man by the name of

Shocking Railroad Accident .- A railroad

Great Fire in Brooklyn.—The block of eight splendid dwellings on Brooklyn Heights, known as the Colonnade row, was entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour Monday morning, together with two or three adjoining dwellings. They were all occupied by single families who were asleep at the time the fire broke out, and the excitement among the inmates was con quently very great. No lives, however, were lost. The loss on the buildings is about \$100,000. The loss by the burning and breaking of the furniture must be very

Arrival of the Steamer ' Sarah Sands' Portland.—The screw steamship 'Sarah Sands,' the pioneer of the Liverpool and Portland line of steamers, arrived at Portland on the 17th inst., bringing 205 pas-

Portland was all life and animation on the occasion,last, in Horticultural Hall, School Street, under favora-ble circumstances, and was thronged with admiring of joy at the event.

visitors. The receipts of that day were upwards of eleven hundred dollars. Let every friend of the cause, in this region, endeavor to make its pecuniary results greater than ever before. Remember that the operations of the American Anti-Slavery Society largely depend upon the proceeds of this Bazaar. As usual, the contributions from the other side of the Atlantic are beautiful, liberal, and highly attractive.

Will Mr. Douglass send us a copy of his paper

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar at Boston .- The

THE TWENTIETH National Anti-Slavery Bazaar

WAS OPENED ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 81,

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, SCHOOL STREET,

al vast amount of Read work. Berlin worsted work. knit work, net work, morocco work, carved work, and patch work after the latest invention and most approved fashion, many rare specimens of art, bijouterie and vertu demand particular description. Among these are porcelain Lamp Shades by which the light is tempered to weak eyes and delicate health, and the mind transported to various celebrated and beautiful spots in Europe and Asia, among which are the following :- Interior of Notre Dame, Vaults of St. Denys, Swiss Chalet at Grindenwald, Chateau at Carcasonne, Scene near Constantinople, Snow scene in the north of France, Cathedral of Amiens, Scene near St. Cloud. Bohemian Glass Jugs, Bobéches, vases and paper knives. Busts of Dante, Petrarch, Tasso, Ariosto, Camoens, Alfieri, Rachel in Phèdre and in Adrienne Lecouvreur, Bérenger, Cromwell, Joan of Arc, Madame Recamier, Mary Stuart, Madame de Maintenon, Raphael, Arago, Goethe, Schiller, Shakspeare, Victor Hugo, Michael Angelo, Charlotte Corday, Murillo, the Medallion of Mrs. Stowe

in Edinburgh, with drawings of the scene where he first administered the Sacrament. PORCELAIN. Vases, Cream Jugs, Extinguishers, Candle Sticks, Ink Stands, Baskets, Single Tea Cups of elegant varieties, Boxes, Tasses a la reine, [the stand of which is also a cover for the Cup,] beautiful Tea Sets for children, Plates or Card Receivers exquisitely painted in groups of flowers, Cologne bottles, Etruscan Candle Sticks, Match Stands, all painted, gilded or decorated, in admirable

made during her stay in France by the celebrated

Sculptor David d'Augers, and sent by him to the Bazaar

with others of the Italian Patriot Manini, and ARAGO.

Tom's Cabin, in Dresden China. Swiss Wood Work, Baskets, Paper Knives, Cups and Work Boxes, carved and painted. BRONZES.

Cumberworth's beautiful Statuette of the Woman of Color with her Children, the pendant of the one presented from the Bazaar last year to Mrs. Stowe. The opportunity of studying it as a work of art is alone worth the visit to the Bazaar. Pastille burners, Vases for Flowers, Tropical leaves. A Bell by Feuchères. All the street, corner Water street. above are rare and admirable for their artistic merit. Besides these are Candle Sticks, Vases, Ink Stands, Books sent by Mail to any Post Office in the U. State. Paper Knives, &c., &c.

Toys. Puzzle boxes, Boxes of Toys comprising villages, poultry yards, gardens, &c. Toys exhibiting characters and costumes, among which are the French Officer and Sapeur of the Old Guard, the Dame de la Halle, the Peasant Woman of the Pyrenees, the Sailor company of

and smaller boxes inlaid and enamelled with tortoise shell and gold.

art. Small view of Algiers in Gouache, very beautiful:
a view of Snowden in Oils, of great merit. Port Folio
by Trall. 15 cts. of scenes in Switzerland, England and Scotland. Sketch Bulwer, Forbes and Houghton on the Water Treatment. of Dieppe, dessin a' la plume, by Mons. Bunoret; the One large volume. \$1 25. same whose sketches in the same style of the environs of St. Germain have just been presented from that city R. T. Trall, M. D. Paper, 62 cts. Muslin, 87 cts

Bog Oak ornaments and Brooches. A variety of ladies' ornaments in new styles.

A variety of London edition. 30 cts.

A large and beautiful collection, contributed in the first time from Germany, includes very exquisite Bohemian Glass, Reutlingen Lace, Toys of an entirely Errors of Physicians and Others, in the Application of the Water-Cure. 30 cts. Alps, colored, Bronzes from Hanau, Table Mats of dif-ferent colored woods which roll up, Lithographs and By Mrs. Nichols. 30 cts. Alps, colored, Bronzes from Hanau, Table Mats of different colored woods which roll up, Lithographs and German books, and a variety of articles entirely new in our market. A large collection of interesting books, in many cases presented by the Authors, and accompanied many cases presented by the Authors are accompanied many cases are accompanied many ca by their autographs. Also, several rare volumes not elsewhere to be obtained in this country. Boy and Birds, with engravings by Landseer, the blocks of which have been destroyed; valuable Autographs, a large collection of most evolution for the People. Notes, by Dr. Trall. By Dr. Trall. 30 cts. lection of most exquisite Honiton Lace, and our usual assortment of beautiful Highland Shawls and Scarfs of Houghton, M. D. 30 ets. the following patterns :- Royal Stuart, Lass of Annan- Introduction to the Water-Cure, with First Principles. dale, Helen McGregor, Lady Macbeth, Lass of Gala Water, Shepherd's Lassie, Meg Merrilies, Lass of Ballochmyle, Lass of Gowrie, McDuff and Murray;

By Dr. Shew. \$1 25. lochmyle, Lass of Gowrie, McDuff and Murray ;-Shetland Shawls and Spencers, very beautiful; elegant
Fish Scale ornaments for ladies, something entirely new.
Bristol Baskets from the Blind Asylum, Papier Mache
Writing Desks. Work Boxes, Blotting Books and Card
Writing Desks. Work Boxes, Blotting Books and Card Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Blotting Books and Card
Baskets, Note Paper, and Envelopes of every descrip
A Work for Beginners. 30 cts. tion; new Music and Waltzes for the Piano. A most Pregnancy and Child-Birth, Water-Cure for Women, excusisite Ivory Fan, a genuine Louis Quinze. The with cases. 30 cts.

of America, with its 576,000 signatures, may be seen at the Hall during the Bazaar's continuance.

A handy, popular work. 50 cts.

Science of Swimming: Giving Practical Instruction to Learners. 12 cts. The beautiful gifts presented to Mrs. Stowe by friends

of freedom in Great Britain, she has kindly permitted us to offer for exhibition on this occasion.

ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY MAY, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, CHARLOTTE S. SARGENT, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, LYDIA D. PARKER, LOUISA LORING, HENRIETTA SARGENT, HELEN E. GARRISON, E. C. VON ARNIM. SUSAN C. CABOT, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st., Bowlers and communications should, in all cases, be post-paid, and directed to the Publishers, as follows:

FOWLERS AND WELLS have all works on Physiciotor, Hydropathy, and the Natural Sciences generally. Booksellers supplied on the most liberal terms. Agents wanted in every State, county and town. These works are universally popular, and thousands might be sold where they have never yet been introduced.

To prevent miscarriages, delays or omissions, all letters and communications should, in all cases, be post-paid, and directed to the Publishers, as follows:—Fowlers and Wells, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st., New York, or 142 Washington st., Boston,

publish the Sermon delivered by the Rev. CHARLES E. Hopge, Minister of the First Parish in Barre, Mass., on Thanksgiving Day, which has made some excitament in

Antices of Meetings, &c.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION

POREFATHERS' DAY, AT PLYMOUTH

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, SCHOOL STREET,
And for objects of novelty, antiquity, art, taste and curiosity, fashion, convenience, elegance, dress and household ornament, it affords an opportunity to be found now where else for the selection of Christmas and New Year's presents.

We cannot furnish a full advertisement, some of our most elegant and useful foreign Boxes being yet on their way; but among the very great variety of articles received, are included the following. Besides the usual vast amount of Bead work. Berlin worsted work,

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Machusetts A.S. Society, will lecture as follows:— Hubbardston Friday evening, Dec. 23.
Rutland Sunday 25.

WORCESTER CITY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIE-TY.—The next lecture before this Society will be deliv-ered by Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Friday evening, Dec. 23, at the City Hall. T. W. HIGGINSON, President. O. K. EARLE, Secretary.

REV. A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will speak at FALL RIVER, on Sunday, Jan. 1st, day and evening. Also—in NEW BEDFORD, on Friday evening, December 30.

FALL RIVER.—CHARLES C. BURLEIGH will speak at Fall River, on Sunday, Dec. 25th.

TREMONT TEMPLE will be open for public orship every Sunday morning and afternoon. Scatt

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COUNCIL OF COL-ORED AMERICANS. The members elect of the State Council are hereby notified to meet in Boston, on Mon-day, Feb. 2, 1854. The hour and place of meeting will The Chateau of Chillon in Oils by Dutret, a port-folio of photographic architectural Studies, principally of Parisian Monuments, Notre Dame, the Louvre, and others. A Head of the Savior in biscuit, of much merit,

WILLIAM C. NELL,
JEREMIAH B. SANDERSON,
National Members elect for Mussachusetts.
Boston, Dec. 20, 1853. Card Cases of the Oak taken from John Knox's house

> SITUATIONS WANTED .- Three active colored men are now anxious to obtain situations as porters of laborers. Apply to WILLIAM C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

WANTED-A seamstress in a family. Apply to WILLIAM C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS DOCUMENTS. The undersigned wishes to collect some six or eight sets of documents thus far published on this subject, to bind in as many volumes, and deposit in different public libraries. Any person, possessing sparce copies of any of the Reports of Woman's Rights Conventions, will confer a favor by mailing them to the address below given;—as some of these pamphlets are now difficult to obtain.

T. W. HIGGINSON,

Dec 22-38 Worster, Mass. taste. One Lilliputian set of the Characters of Uncle Dec. 23-3w Worcester, Mass.

LIST OF WORKS

FOWLERS & WELLS, CLINTON HALL, 131 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, AN 142 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Peasant Woman of the Pyrenees, the Sailor company of troops of the Line, Mariner's Compass in a ring, Dolls of every kind and variety.

EREXISTERIE D'ART.

The above name is given in Paris to a description of inlaid work too artistic in design and execution to be called a manufacture. It is made in small square work boxes for ladies, lined with silk and decorated with flower groups by eminent artists, on alabaster set in ebony, in perfume cases fitted up with gilded crystal, and smaller boxes inlaid and enamelled with tortoise

HYDROPATHY, OR WATER-CURE.

Russia Leather Work.

Pocket Books, Card Cases, Port Monnaies, Ladies' Reticules, Writing Cases, and Tourists' Cases, with other articles too numerous to mention, of De la Rue's exquisite workmanship.

Paintings and drawings in all the various styles of art. Small view of Algiers in Gouache, very heautiful:

by Trall. 15 cts

same whose sketches in the same style of the control of St. Germain have just been presented from that city to the Empress.

R. T. Trall, M. D. Paper, 62 cts. Musin, Children; their Hydropathic Management in Health and Disease. By Dr. Shew. \$1 25. A magnineent Port Folio, richly inlaid, lined and studded, presented by Madame de Stael to the Bazaar; Consumption; its Causes, Prevention, and Cure. Paper, 62 cts. Muslin, 87 cts.

A large and beautiful collection, contributed for the Cholera: its Causes, Prevention, and Cure, and all other from Germany, includes very exquisite Bohe-

above-named articles comprise but a portion of the col-lection.

Principles of Hydropathy; Invalid's Guide to Health. By D. A. Harsha. 15 cts. Practice of Water-Cure, By Drs. Wilson and Gully. A handy, popular work. 30 cts.

Water-Cure Library; Embracing the Most Important Works on the Subject. In seven large 12mo, volumes. A family work. \$6.

Water-Cure in America, containing reports of three hundred cases. \$1 25. Water and Vegetable Diet in Scrofula, Cancer, Asthma, &c. By Dr. Lamb. Notes by Shew. 62 cts. Mus-lin, 87 cts.

Water-Cure in Every Known Disease. By J. H. Rausse 62 cts. Muslin, 87 cts. Water-Cure Manual; A Popular Work on Hydropathy. 62 cts. Muslin, 87 cts. Water-Cure Almanac, containing much important mat ter for all classes. 6 cts.

Water-Cure Journal and Herald of Reforms. Devoted to Hydropathy and Medical Reform. Published monthly, at one dollar a year.

To Correspondents.—In our next number we shall mail on receipt of the amount.

[To be continued.] Agents and Booksellers supplied by

FOWLERS & WELLS,

New York and Boston.

CHEMICAL LECTURES TO LADIES, NEW ENGLAND FÉMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE,

274 WASHINGTON STREET. Professor Wa. S. Baows, from Glasgow, author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' will give a Course of Thirteen Lectures to Ladies, at the above-named Institution, at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday and Saturday after-

The Course will embrace the fundamental principles of Chemistry, and their application to elegant accomplishments and domestic arts; as Cooking, Adulteration of Food, Poisons and their antidotes, Ventilation, Dyeing, &c. The whole to be illustrated by numerous and interesting Experiments.

The afternoons named have been selected to accommodate Teachers in the Public Schools; though the knowledge that will be obtained of this beautiful and practically useful science will be of interest and value to all ladies who may attend.

Tickets for the Course, \$3, to be had at the Lecture Room of the College.

Room of the College.

SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Secr'y.
Boston, Dec. 3, 1853.

The Year 1853

Has been a year prolific in good Books.

Among their numerous issues, have published the following, which have met with great favor from the public, and large sales, and which should be

found in every Library. Mrs. Child's Tife of Isaac C. Wopper, One of the most intensely interesting books ever published. 10,000 copies in 4 months.

THE MYSTERIOUS PARCHMENT OR, SATANIC LICENSE

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN, BY REV. RUPUS W. CLARK.

Voices from the Silent Land. OR, LEAVES OF CONSOLATION FOR THE AFFLICTED. BY MRS. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS,

THE LAST HOURS OF CHRIST. By W. G. Schauffler, Missionary at Constantinople. A religious work of rare excellence and beauty.

THE PERSIAN PLOWER, Being a Memoir of a daughter of Rev. Justin Perkins, of Persia. A sweet child.

DR. E. C. ROGERS'S GREAT WORK ON THE Philosophy of Mysterious Agents.

The most learned and satisfactory explanation of the spirit rappings yet published.

WITH A MEMOIR BY DR. PARK.

Literally, a book of gems, or string of pearls. A SABBATH SCENE.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD. BY REV. WM. M. THAYER.

PICTURES AND STORIES PROM UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. And the EDINBURGH DOLL AND OTHER TALES, for CHIL-DREN; being Nos. one and two of a new series of Ju-

NEW MUSIC BOOKS. POLYHYMNIA, AND EUPHONIA.

In press, to be issued in a few days, a thrilling work on the Catholic question, entitled, THE CONVENT AND THE MANSE.

THE DOVECOTE:

The Infidelity of the Times:

A Series of Letters addressed to Judge Edmonds, A. J. Davis, Dr. Dexter, and others, on Spiritualism, by Dr. E. C. Rogens, Author of the Philosophy of Mysterious Agents. We anticipate a series of very able letters. All who know Dr. Rogers are aware that he is equal to the task. For sale by all Booksellers.

AND ITS NEW COMPANION, THE

LADY'S ALMANAC. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. will publish the above beautiful and useful Annuals, the Boston, Dec. 19, the Lady's, Dec. 1st. A work so long and favorably known as the Boston Almanac simply needs announcing to secure its sale. This number will contain sixty new and superb engravings, twenty-four of these being the new churches of Boston built since 1842, elegantly engravel, with the usual variety of other matter. The Lady's Almanac, after the elegant style of the other, is a new claimant for public favor, which we believe it will find. It will be a most useful little pocket manual for the ladies, containing a great variety of useful receipts, boquets of flowers, and calendar and memorandum vignettes, pages for each day and month of the year, portaits of our most distinguished female authors, hints for the toilet, numerous engravings, &c. &c.; elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt edges. Same price as the Boston Almanac. For sale by all Booksellers.

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For the Liberator. PREEDOM OR SLAVERY.

BY W. MILNE. * Freedom or Slavery ! * Ever welling up From the deep fountains of the human heart, This cry is heard ; whilst Slavery's bitter cup Man thrusts on man; and in the human mart, Puts up his equal brother, where, for gold He in the shambles with the brute is sold.

God of eternal justice, truth and love! How long shall impious, heaven-defying man, Blasphemously exalt himself above Thy laws supreme, and Truth's obstruction plan? Still stronger fastening manacle and chain, Whilst his scarred victims shrick, but shrick in vain.

Porever, Lord, shall wickedness prevail, And proud oppressors treat thy laws with scorn? Is trampled Justice evermore to fail? Is Truth no more thy footstool to adorn? Unsulfed and triumphant, from the dust Shall it not rise, O Lord ?- for thou art just.

Thy groaning children held in Slavery's thrall, Raise not to Thee in vain the ceaseless cry; For He who drank the wormwood and the gall, Hath on th' oppressor and th' oppressed his eye Justice may seem to linger for awhile, Yet with the mighty shall divide the spoil. Hear, proud America! the warning voice!-

Freedom or Slavery ! ' rings upon thine ears ; Thy branded millions wait to greet thy choice With jubilee songs, or curses, grouns and tears ! Thy national existence, name and fame, Hang on thy choice-thy glory or thy shame

Alas! for thee, with laurels freshly bound Around thy lofty, yet unfurrowed brow; That, soiled and withering, they should strew the ground Whilst at the shrine of human slavery thou Art bending low-and, prompt at Mammon's beck, With thieves consenting to bow down the neck.

Alas! so early of thy glories shorn! The nations at thy recreancy hiss ! Pointing the finger with a grin of scorn. They cry, 'Was ever mockery like this? A people still in Freedom's natal throes, Leaguing together Freedom to oppose!

Shades of the mighty dead, for freedom slain, Could ye return, and gird your armor on, And see the leprous, deepening, damning stain Of sullen slavery o'er the nation gone, And not again unsheath the gleaming brand, To purge the curse from your adopted land?

Freedom or Slavery ! This inquiring cry Must bring the answer, 'Liberty, or death !' Goaded to madness, men will dare to die, And dying, dearly sell their blood and breath. Woe to a nation when its cursed ones smite, And measure swords with tryrants for the right!

Dark is the cloud that over Europe broods-But, hear ye not, ye who have ears to hear, That sullen murmuring, as of seas and floods, Which heralds tempest when the Storm King's near Whilst pent up winds hold in their fiery breath, Fraught with avenging elements-and death !

Freedom or Slavery ! ' Stern and startling cry-It comes on every breeze, from every land And faithful Echo lifts her voice on high, Reiterating, loudly, the demand, 'Freedom or Slavery!' and the hour of doom, Darkly, to despots, now begins to loom.

· Freedom or Slavery' for the human race, Demands the restless spirit of the age :-The cry grows louder-hosts come face to face, And deadly strife or moral warfare wage :-O, when shall might to truth and suasion yield, And victory crown the bloodless battle-field?

The despot kings on Europe's tottering thrones, May seek to hinder Freedom on her way; Mid hosts of slain, and shricks and dying groans Tyrants may bear a little longer sway-To be, like stubborn Pharach with his host, In a red sea of fiery vengeance lost.

Oppressors now but wake their armies up. To hasten on the final work of doom; To fill the measure of a blood-red cup, And sink in execration to the tomb : The gag, the fetter, and the galling chain, Must fail in Freedom's fraternizing reign.

Freedom and Slavery ! ' how should these agree? Freedom, God's gift, with Justice born and nursed ; Slavery, hell-born, and nurtured on the knee Of tyranny, by God and man decursed. How should the twain on friendly footing dwell? Who to agreement can bring heaven and hell?

GO AHEAD.

Go ahead-and do not tarry ! Nought is gained by standing siill; What though you at times miscarry? Let no fears your bosom fill. Scarch the causes of your errors, Gather wisdom from the past, To the wind give all your terrors, And you'll go ahead at last.

Go ahead-in useful doings Let your motto be, 'I'll try'; He who ever is despairing. Bankrupt hearts and hopes are nigh. What though you and wealth be strangers-Onward, upward, be your aim, And those real or fancied dangers Soon you'll put to flight or shame.

Go ahead-the world reforming, In civil, moral Freedom's name; All those forts and outposts storming. Which your enemies may claim. Yield no bulwark, take no quarter, Compromise no cherished right : Freedom's treasures never barter, Stand for them with all your might. Go abend, then-don't defer it,

Life's short span soon flits away ; If you'd finish aught of merit, You must ply your task to-day. Set the ball in instant motion, To keep it going strain each nerve, Nor doubt that ultimate promoti-Will yield the laurels you deserve.

GIVE! GIVE!

BY REV. J SMITH, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND

The sun gives ever ; so the earth-What it can give, so much its worth; The ocean gives in many ways-Gives paths, gives fishes, rivers, bays ; So, too, the air, it gives us breath-When it stops giving, in comes death. Give, give, be always giving: Who gives not, is not living. The more we give,

God's love hath in us wealth upheap'd, Only by giving is it reap'd; The body withers, and the mind. If pent in by a selfish rind. Give atrength, give thought, give deeds, give pelf, Give love, give tenrs, and give thyself. Give, give, be always giving; Who gives not, is not living. The more we give, The more we live.

THE LIBERATOR. words and acts recorded in the book, which the book it-

GOSPEL OF INFIDELITY. BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1852.

MADAN-In a private letter to W. L GARRISON,

*On one point, I confess myself to be puzzled. Why are Wright, &c. so sensitive to the term Infdel? If I understand H. C. Wright's letters in The Liberators, he openly professes to be what is called, commonly, an Infdel. Names are given for convenience sake—such as Unitarian, Baptist, Universalist, and Infidel. They mark the belief of the individual. If H. C. Wright is not an Infidel, what is he? Linquire honestly; for if any body had asked me if he was one, I should have answered yes, without a moment's hesitation; in the same manner as I should have said that Max was a Unitarian.

I would correct or investigation of the Holy Ghost.' 2 Peter 1: 21. Nor is this the testimony of the New Testament only. The Prophets of the old, preface their declarations with, "Thus saith the Lord.' (Jehovah.)

Now if any person believes, that parious things, which the Bible declares men 'spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.' 2 Peter 1: 21. Nor is this the testimony of the New Testament only. The Prophets of the old, preface their declarations with, "Thus saith the Lord.' (Jehovah.)

Now if any person believes, that parious things, which the Bible declares men 'spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.' 2 Peter 1: 21.

and which Mr. Douglass has endeavored to make on the readers of his paper—that the question, whether 'Wright, &c.' were infidels, is the original and main Moses, Joshua, Sawuel, David, &c., claim to have been question between him and his former associates. No directed and commanded by God to slay the inhabitant such question was ever raised by Mr. PHILLIPS or Mr. of the ancient nations of Canaan for their iniquities GARRISON, or by myself and the two others to whom but you believe that they were entirely mistaken in this allusion has often been made by Mr. D. The sole and respect, and that the representation of the Bible to the single question raised by Mr. Phillies, at Framingham, contrary is fulse. Surely, my dear sir, the words of on the first of August, was this:—Did the Executive Him who spake as never man spake, demand your sol-Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society ad- emn consideration. 'If they hear not Moses and the vise PARKER PILLSBURY, S. S. FOSTER and HENRY C. prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one WRIGHT, to stay away from the anniversary, last rose from the dead.' Has not the Son of God, 'the

Mr. Douglass had asserted, substantially, in his pa- thority which you deny? per, that they did. Mr. PHILLIPS denied it; or that Moreover, if these prophets were continually the Committee had ever given such advice to any one; taken on a subject of such magnitude, other prophets and asked Mr. Douglass for the proof of his assertion. might be mistaken in respect to other revealed matters. Such proof he has never given; and for the simple No reliance can be placed in the animating predictions reason, that none exists. Since the formation of the of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, &c., of the reign Society, with the exception of two years, and the five of righteousness on the earth. Neither have wicke years I was in Europe, I have been present at its an- men good ground to fear the awful threatenings of the niversaries, and appeared on its platform, to utter, in Bible. If Moses was mistaken, all the other prophets my own manner, my own views of the Anti-Slavery may have been mistaken. The divine authority of the question, as it lay in my own soul. From the first, I Bible is manifestly subverted. The hope of eternal life tried to feel, think, speak, as a slave, and in some has no solid basis. The foundation of the claims of measure succeeded. When Humanity, in the person of Jesus of Nazareth to be the Son of God and 'very a brother or sister, is on the auction-block, my nature Christ,' is removed. It was both out of the law is there. I am there. All that is done to the slave is Moses, and out of the prophets, that the apostle perdone to me. This, for twenty years, has been the deep suaded the people 'concerning Jesus.' Acts 28: 23 and ever-present feeling of my heart on this question. If Moses and the prophets were mistaken on other sub-Of course, I have felt, thought and spoken to all of slave- jects, concerning which they claimed to be inspired by holders, and of all which they bring to justify their con- God, they might be mistaken also in relation to this duct, AS A SLAVE. Whatever sustains slaveholders, as The principle impeaches the divine authority of the New such, is the deadly foe to me, and, of human kind. Testament, which confirms that of the Old. It im Liberty is a self-evident truth ; slavery, a self-evident peaches the wisdom of Christ himself, who reproved the falsehood. Whatever sanctions a self-evident false- Jews for not believing the writings of Moses. John 5: hood, is itself such.

very platform, and there given utterance to my soul ings, for the imperative commands of Jehovah, was unas if I were a chattel slave. The religious, political, worthy of credit. social, literary, and commercial surroundings of the slave have been, and are at this hour, generally against a reproof, without criminating yourself? him, and on the side of the oppressor. Concerning all I pray our Father in heaven to grant you grace these, I have felt, thought, and spoken on that platform, add to your virtue a consistent faith in his Word. May asyou and every human being would, that felt for the your noble struggle for oppressed and outraged huslave, 'as bound with him.' I was regarded and treat- manity be crowned with His divine blessing ! O, may ed as a beast, a chattel, by these surroundings; ar- your loved and hated name be found at last in the book raigned and tried before the nation, on the question-AM I A MAN, OR A BEAST? the nation deciding that I words ' of God's prophecy; many of whom have sealed was a beast, and, what are recognized as the religion their testimony to its verity with their blood. and God of the nation, brought in to sanction and give authority to the decision. Living in an atmosphere, every moment filled with the agonizing cries of millions of these helpless, innocent ones, and seeing and feeling the nature I so proudly bear and fondly cherish, daily thus seorned, insulted, sold in the sham-bles as the nation's peculiar, most profitable and favorbles as the nation's peculiar, most profitable and favor-ed article of commerce, could I help but cry out! Could I ston to consider matter or manner? All my social and Legislature of New York. I stop to consider matter or manner? All my social and I stop to consider matter or manner:

Convinced, as the irrends of the deficient of the principles of Republicanism, in consistency with the principles of Republicanism.

brought many charges against what the people of this country call their church, their republicanism, their given. government, their Constitution, their Bible, their rous usages of Common Law, by the statutes of New Christ, and their God; for they were all combined to York, the advocates of Woman's just and equal rights Christ, and their God; for they were the bound to herd hurl me from the platform of Humanity, and to herd demand that this work of reform be carried on, until demand that this work of reform be carried on, until my Bible, my Christ, my Heaven, and my God. They in a carefully prepared appress, to specify the remainhave robbed me of my manhood, in the person of my have robbed me of my manhood, in the person of my ing legal disabilities, from which the women of this crushed and helpless brother and sister. Thank God, State suffer; and a hearing is asked before a Joint State suffer; ears to hear, have heard and understood. Dear Madam, I will not outrage the woman, the wife, and the mother, in your heart, nor insult Humanity, by asking in policy? pardon for one emotion or thought I ever uttered against surroundings that thus contemn and degrade the nature we bear. Human tongue can never justly characterise them; the human soul can never justly estimate them : only the All-seeing can ever truly measure the depth of their injustice and their malignity.

their apologists and backers, and all that sustains them, what has the American Anti-Slavery Society done about it? The Committee of that Society are yet to offer their York, whom the MEN of New York themselves elected? first word, indicating that I was not welcome to their Let us then petition for a hearing before the Legislaplatform. I say the same of its individual members. Not one of them ever asked me, or wished me, to my tend to the manner in which its agonies are uttered. one years and upwards. The following directions are Not one restraint has that Committee ever imposed on my utterance: to say they have, is to accuse them.

1. Let persons, ready and willing, sign each of the else I could be, to aid all of every creed, color, country, sons, of either sex, ought to sign the first petition.

But, 'Why so sensitive to the use of the word Infidel?' I will answer this inquiry in another letter. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LETTER PROM REV. HENRY GREW.

FRIEND GARRISON:

Anti-Slavery Society would set their seal to his unqual- who desires full justice to woman, -so far as it is possiified denial of your infidelity relative to the Bible.

ble. Up, then, friends, and be doing, to-day. I had prepared another article for the P. F., giving 5. Let no person sign either petition but once. things recorded in the Bible, and therein claimed to be and county, it is important to guard against this pos the word of the Lord, are the mistaken declarations of sible abuse. fallible men, involves a skeptical and infidel principle, 6. Finally, let every petition be returned to Roc in respect to the divine authority of the Bible. As it ter, directed to the Secretary of the Convention, Susan was deemed inexpedient to discuss the subject in the B. ANTHONY, on the First of February, without fail. Freeman, my brief disclaimer, with a simple statement,

was only admitted. Well-knowing that, whatever you do not believe, ye do believe in free discussion, I beg leave to offer to the public, through the medium of your liberal periodical, PETITION FOR THE JUST AND EQUAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN some further remarks on this important subject.

tion and direction. He who does this, manifestly reject the dirine authority of the Bible; although he believes, as he does of other books, that many things therein written are true.

The Bible claims, that the ' prophecy came not in old dated Dec. 12, touching FREDERICK DOUGLASS, you time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.' 2 Peter 1: 21.

I would correct an impression implied in this extract, I understand, from your own communications on this

spring, in New York, on account of their Infidelity? faithful Witness' of the truth, established the very au-

45-47. Assuredly, a man who could be so mistaken Thus feeling, I have ever appeared on the Anti-Sla- as to be imposing upon a nation his own vain imagin-

How can you justify the Savior in administering such

of Life, among those who take nothing ' away from the

HENRY GREW. Truly yours,

WOMAN'S RIGHTS. CIRCULATE THE PETITIONS!

The design of the Convention, held very recently in Convinced, as the friends of the movement are, that

domestic endearments, and even my very nature, agnored—absolutely and forever ignored—by a people calling themselves Republican and Christian? Could I do otherwise than cry out for help as a man amid a burning building? What must I think and say of those who put me in that building, set it on fire, and prevent who put me in that building, set it on fire, and prevent to be in private, they claim that one half of the People of Citizens of New York should no longer be governed. Yes, indeed, I have, on the anti-slavery platform, ple and Citizens of New York should no longer be governed by the other half, without CONSENT asked and

> Committee of both Houses, specially empowered to revise and amend the Statutes. Now, is this movement right in principle? Is it wise

Should the females of New York be placed on a lev-In order to insure this impartial justice, should the

females of New York, like the males, have a voice Thus feeling and speaking in regard to slaveholders. If so, let us petition for Woman's Right to SUFFRAGE. in appointing the law-makers and law-administrators? Finally, what candid man will be opposed to a refer-

knowledge, to stay away from their meetings. I have doubtless said many things, which, in matter and manner, were offensive, on the score of judgment or taste, to many of the Society's devoted friends. It could not have been otherwise. The heart of a slave cannot at

my utterance; to say they have, is to accuse them falsely. They have never asked me there; I never wished them to; it was never necessary; for, impelled by a deep reverence for the nature I bear, and for its relations and destiny, I have been there, and wherever lations and destiny, I have been there, and wherever separate, and offered separately. All fair-minded perand condition, to rescue it from the wrongs heaped trust that many persons are prepared to sign the sec

2. In obtaining signatures, let men sign in one col umn, and women in another parallel column. 3. Let the name of the town and county, togethe with the number of signatures, be distinctly entered

on the petition , before they are returned. 4. Let every person, man or woman, interested You have probably noticed my brief article in the this movement, instantly and energetically circulate Pennsylvania Freeman, occasioned by Mr. McKim's the petitions in their respective neighborhoods. We declaration, that all the members of the Pennsylvania must send in the name of every person in the State,

my reason for considering your belief, that various many persons will circulate petitions in the same town

In behalf of the Business Committe

WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING.

Your indefatigable labor of love to ameliorate human we, I desire daly to appreciate. To this, some of your friends appeal, as adequate to sustain their unqualified denial of the charge of infidelity. As the

premises do not contain the conclusion, it cannot be inferred therefrom. Your benevolent action towards men,
you will admit, does not prove your faith in the divine
authority of a particular book.

Infidelity, in respect to the divine authority of the
Bible, I understand to consist in denying the fruth of

sembly of the State of New York to appoint a Joint Committee of both Houses, to revise the Statutes of New York, and to propose such amendments as will fully establish the LEGAL EQUALITY of Women with men; and we hereby ask a hearing gress, I tell ye, Jerry, I wouldn't ask if it was the before such Committee by our accredited Representatives.

INDEPENDENT LECTURES.

The course of Lectures got up in this city with the above title, consisting of six male and four female Lecturers, has occasioned some excitement among the opponents of progress. It was a new thing to present females to lecture on such an occasion; but the very first one, Antoinerte L. Bnown, seemed, for the time at least, to have completely stored. at least, to have completely stopped all opposition-so remarkably pleased and satisfied were all her hearers; and it was the first time, at either of the courses, that the Hall, (though seating only about 700 at most,) was well filed. The article in the Journal of Thursday
The extracts are taken from a letter written in
morning last, about Miss Brown and the Lecture, was
New York, by Rev. Mr. Drew, the Editor: excellent and truthful, but it was only the words that were in nearly every one's mouth. The evening before her Lecture, a Doctor of Divinity, by the name of Neale of your city, delivered a Lecture here in the course, on 'Natural Life Lyceum.' He did not fail to make several flings at the Reformers, and at the Woman's Rights movement. He rehearsed a long quotation from Milton's 'Paradise Lost,'—the imaginings of that Bard, of the conversation between Adam and Eve early said in those days there was no Wesser's layer than the same great man at home. His sermons were masterly efforts, every way equal to the best literary efforts, I have heard him make before colleges and said in those days there was no Wesser's layer than the same great man at home. The best literary efforts, they have say through both marring layer than the same great man at home. His sermons were masterly efforts, every way equal to the best literary efforts, they have say through both marring layer than the beard him make before colleges and the bard, of the conversation between Adam and Eve were in nearly every one's mouth. The evening before that Bard, of the conversation between Adam and Eve — and said in those days there was no Woman's Rights movement, &c. He was rather witty and smart. I asked a wealthy gentleman present, after the Lecture, if he thought any one would have taken him for a D. D. if he had not been so advertised. He was of the opinion they would not.* Such miserable stuff as has been got off by many of the Lecturers we have had here in years past, was the principal reason of getting up the 'Independent Course,' and I am happy to say that, thus far, we have given the people something worth their time and attention, although they have not been sustained as they should have been. FREDERICK H. HEDGE, Unitarian, into whose congregation the Liturgy has just been introduced, took occasion, I learn, yeaterday, (Sunday morning,) to deliver a discourse against Reform and Reformers. He said that the Church and Government were God-ordained institutions; that man was made for these institutions; that all true reforms was made for these institutions; that all true reforms must come from the Church, and instanced Jesus Christ, Calvin, and Luther. I thought all these three came out against the existing Church in their day. A lady in coming out said she believed the minister. lady, in coming out, said she believed the minister wished to carry the people back into mother church.

The person who gave me this information said that, in a recent evening discourse, on the evidences of Christi-

ed in Salem, by the Rev. gentleman here referred to—

bow acceptably, read and see —

Beecher is not so elequent as his 'brother Chahow acceptably, read and see :--

MISS ANTOINETTE L. BROWN'S LECTURE. The yellow and forked bolts begin to fall-here speaker, all contributed to such a result.

Conservatism, covered with the dust of the past,

MAJOR DOWNING ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

'Jérry, where do you guess I've been to-day!
You can't guess if you try a week. I've been to the Woman's Rights Convention, I have, upon my honor, in the Broadway Tabernacle, this very day.
There wasn't nothin' there to hurt nobody, and I shouldn't be afraid to go again. I guess there was a thousand women folks there, and three or four thousand men; but the men didn't seem to be a thousand men; but the men didn't seem to be a mite afraid, and one bald-headed man, I believe

progress, but it was too larned for me; I didn't seem to get hold of it much, though I suppose it was all right. The gestures could be better.

But when Miss Lucy Stone got up and made the prettiest little stump speech you ever heard, everybody waked right up. She looked pretty, and she is pretty; that is, as far off as I sot; I don't know how she'd look closettu. I didn't believe in Bloomer dresses before, but I almost do now. They become the little, short, straight, round Miss Lucy very much, though I ain't sure they'd be quite the thing for Sally Star. Miss Lucy speaks as glib as a lawyer; and she proved as plain as the rule of three, that the women folks had already made good doctors, and good merochants, and therefore could do anything else, only give 'om a chance. She had a cunning little way of making a gesture with one hand, and clapping to there behind her, and stepping about the stage in her cunning little Bloomer, that came down about

Women's Rights.—This was the subject of an interesting lecture given before the City Lyceum at the Cameneum, on Thursday evening, by Rev. Dr. Berrocens. A view of the progress of the properties of the Constitution of the State such amendments of the Constitution of the State, as will secure to females an equal right to the Elective Franchise with Males; and we hereby ask a hearing before the Legislature by our accredited Representatives.

N. B.—Editors throughout the State, in favor of this movement, are respectfully requested to publish this address and the petitions.

Women's Rights.—This was the subject of an interesting lecture given before the City Lyceum at the Cameneum, on Thursday evening, by Rev. Dr. Berrocens. A view of the progress of the reforms of the day, relating to the position of woman, was graphically presented. From the days of Aristophanes to the present time, reformers thave existed, who have been endeavoring to stir up a jealousy of the rights enjoyed by the sex. The doctrines of Mary Wolstoncraft, as displayed in the Woman's Rights Conventions of the progress of the woman's Rights Conventions of the progress of the day, relating to the position of woman, was graphically presented. From the days of Aristophanes to the progress of Aristophanes to the progress of Aristophanes. The woman's Rights Conventions of the progress of the cameneum, on Thursday evening, by Rev. Dr. Berrocens. any material change in other respects would add to her happiness, elevation or usefulness: possessing, as she does, the means of the highest mental and

E. H. CHAPIN AND H. WARD BEECHFR.

We extract the following notice of these two celebrated pulpit orators from the Gaspel Banner.

'A detention, though it has given me no op

anity, he spoke of Theodore Parker, and said it was unfair to call him a Christian, who denied the pre-existence of Christ, and the miraculous conception.

But there is great opposition to our course of Lectures from certain quarters. I think, however, that they will not hinder avery hole from cuttains at the stage. tures from certain quarters. I think, however, that they will not hinder every body from attending the mental and moral feast prepared for the benefit of the people.

S. W. W. *By the following paragraph from the Salem Free-one looked for it. No one was safe from a bolt man, it appears that the same lecture has been deliver. And his thunder, it was terrible! It shook the

ow acceptably, read and see:

pin. In some respects they are alike. The
Mechanic Lyceum.—The lecture before this the two greatest pulpit orators in America. Mechanic Lyceum.—The lecture before this ody, on Thursday evening, was by Rev. Dr. Neale of doston. The subject of the lecture was a misnomer—being an unnatural medley on 'nature.' We know not the fragrance of paradisaical roses, charms you with the music of sneeds, and delights and sanctifies being an anatural medicy on 'nature.' We know not when we have listened to so strange a mixture of sense, wisdom and good council, with fun, levity, grimace, pomposity, and hadly prenounced poetry. The laughter which showed the delight of the audience is not, we trust, to be interpreted as a sign of approbation. It is however very easy to 'make the unskillful laugh'—quite as easy as to 'make the judicious grieve.' Such a lecture, coming from a divine of years and experience, deserves rebuke. Old and the New, a subject fruitful of discussion, a theme for dissertation—one upon which all minds love to linger, and one too, which the progression of our time, with all its starting attendants, has made our time, with all its starting attendants, has made of iniquity—and they fall with crashing thunder and in terrible effect upon them. familiar to us-was the material of Miss Brown's and in terrible effect upon them, till every fragment guished the lecture season, as that which, on this occasion, filled Westminster Hall. The novelty of such a spectacle; the gratification of such a curiosity; and the eminent intellectual characters. nothing to the assault which Beecher made, the preceding day upon the gods of the people and the sins of the great city.

Colored and powdered, was treated with the respect due to antique, yet venerable things and ideas. Progress, with its bright promises and fascinations, was presented to the vision as a moving panorama: and the auditory kindly informed that centuries and centuries of ages were yet to pass, but man would still be in the infancy of his progress.

The lecture was sprinkled all over with rich metaphors, with graphic figures, and that rare quality of modern productions—originality. The ideas expressed, were clothed in beautiful language, such as none but the finest intellectual gifts could produce. Sentences superbly framed; periods rounded with a grace not surpassed by the number-less gems of the great English essayist, with a manner subdued, governed by genuine modesty, far removed from that haughtiness which many supposed would be predominant; there was not one present that did not regret the close, and not one present that did not regret the close, and not one present that did not regret the close, and not one present that did not regret the close, and not one present that did not regret the close, and not one present that did not regret the close, and not one berless gems of the great English essayist, with a manner subdued, governed by genuine modesty, far removed from that haughtiness which many supposed would be predominant; there was not one present that did not regret the close, and not one that did not leave the hall with the most profound respect for the rare moral and mental endowments of the speaker.—Providence Journal.

mainder are well-advanced in history, physiology, philosophy, drawing, &c. It then went on to state, that the accounts received this year from the children indentured, have been particularly gratifying. Most of them are highly interested in their pursuits, and the boys are preparing to become practical farmers. Opportunities have of late presented of placing some of the children at trades, which have been hailed by the Manners as an presented of placing some of the children at trades, which have been hailed by the Managers as an IAJOR DOWNING ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Major Downing has been to the Woman's Rights on wention, and thus talks on the subject:—

omen of promise, indicative of progress, for many of them have decided inclinations for mechanical pursuits; but prejudice has hitherto crected an almost impassible barrier. This, it is to be hoped, will gradually subside as their minds become en-

thousand men; but the men didn't seem to be a mite afraid, and one bald-headed man, I believe they said his name was Garrison, made bold to take a seat upon the stage, right alongside the head women folks. I trembled for him when I first saw him there:—but they never touched him, and he sot there the whole time, looking as meek as a lamb and bold as a lion.

An old had from Philadelship Men Meit

A New-Fashioned Steamboat .- The Milwau-

An old lady from Philadelphia, Mrs. Mott, was Cheerman or President, and she was raly a smart old lady. She did the business man fashion, and a good deal better than I've seen a great many do it. One woman read a speech, something about progress, but it was too larned for me; I didn't seem to get hold of it much, though I suppose it was all right. The gestures could be better.

But when Miss Lucy Stone got up and made the prottiest little stomp speech you ever heard, every and without paddle boxes. It is designed to cross and without paddle boxes. It is designed to cross and without paddle boxes.

DECEMBER 30.

WILLIAMS, PLUMB & CO., IMPORYERS AND WEGLESALE DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE

No. 71 BARCLAY STREET, (One door East of Greenwich street,) and in the immediate vicinity of the NORTH RIVER STEAMBOAT LAND.

INGS, and the NORTH RIVER AND ERIE RAILBOAN

DEPOTS.

THEIR assortment being complete in all the spin Half assortion coing complete in all the syle and qualities that comprise the stock of a Crockey House, they feel assured that they will be able to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may feel disposed in

the fullest satisfaction to an war may not unjust be purchase their goods.

N. B. One of the partners (Mr. Williams) is a top.

N. B. One of the partners (Mr. with the Charge N. B. One of the partners (Mr. WILLIAMS) is a toORED MAN, and has been connected with the CROCKERY TRADE of New York for twenty years, and for
several years has conducted the business on his on
account. A leading object in establishing the present
firm, both by the parties themselves and their firing
and advisers, has ing bren to contribute to the SUCIAL
ELEVATION of the COLORED PEOPLE, they feel you canted in making an appeal for patronage, as they have do, to all that class of merchants throughout the condo, to all that class of merchants throughout the can-try, who sympathize with the object now express, and who would gladly avail themselves of so direct method and so favorable an opportunity to subserve it. We hope to see all such in our establishment, and we express the confidence that the favors bestoned upon up to the confidence of the favors bestoned upon up of the confidence of the state of the confidence at well

This House sells at the lowest NET CASH PRICES, but will take the notes of responsible parties by adding seven per cent. per annum. JAMES WILLIAMS,

DAVID PLUMB, JAMES J. ACRESON Lays of Quakerdom.

THE publication of a SERIES OF NEW POEMS, under this title, will commence in the KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER These Poems are intended to commemorate the heroism of the 'Early Quakers,' and are from a per thoroughly conversant with the Philosophy and Hinter of that people.

The first will be 'The Execution of Mary Dyer,' at

Boston, June 1st, 1659.

An extremelition of the Magazine will be issued, but Agents and Periodical Dealers should send their orders early, to insure a supply.

Nov. 25

1.000 Book Agents Wanted. To sell Pictorial and Useful Warks for the year 1854.

\$1,000 A YEAR. WANTED, IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Baks published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day profit. a day profit.

The Books published by us are all useful in their

character, extremely popular, and command large sales articulars, address, (postage paid,) For further ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER,

181 William Street, New York. Reformed Medical Practice. DR. A. A. GIFFORD having returned to New Bed-ford, solicits a share of paironage in the com

Office and residence, Nos. 159 and 161 Union street. New Bedford, Nov. 24. WORCESTER

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION. NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is well arranged for treatment at all 1 seasons. It will remain under the medical direction of Dr. George Hoyr, until the return of Dr. ROGERS from Paris, in April, 1854.
TERMS, usually, from 7 to \$9 per week.
For treatment without board, 3 to \$4 per week.
Oct. 10, 1853.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK

CAN find accommodations, by the DAY or WEEK, at our establishment,

184 TWELFIH STREET. Corner of University Place, one Block West of Broad

Way. TERMS—From \$1 to \$2 per day; from \$5 to \$10.50 per week.

We intend also to farnish the best accommods

tions found in any city for the residence and treatment of Water Cure patients.

O. H. WELLINGTON, M. D.

New York, Sept. 28, 1858. GOOD NEWS FOR THE INVALIDA AROY SUNDERLAND'S Pamphlet on "Healing I by NUTRITION, inithout Drugs," will be sent to yea, free of postage, on the receipt of one letter stamp, prepaid. Address "New Matthews of Core," Bester, Ih. O 28

VISITING DENTIST. DR. MANN (formerly MANN & MERGUERE, Senuer street.) now resides at 18 Avery street. He attends exclusively to those who choose to be wated upon at their own houses.

He fills teeth so as permanently to SAVE them.

His mineral teeth on gold plate are unsurpused.

He also makes the patent continuous gams with teth
on platina, specimens of which he will exhibit, and show
their superiority.

He receives no patients at home, but will visit, ethib
it specimens, state terms, and give professional sivis
without charge. without charge.

Messages left at his residence, 13 Avery street, will receive due attention. Boston, Nov. 4, 1853.

DR. J. S. ROCK,

DENTIST, WILL remain in Beston for a short time, print to bis departure for Europe, and offers his pub-table and services in Dentistry, having the highest turn-pooning as to his character and skill, from Einbert Term nials as to his character a monials as to his character and skill, not loss send, Professor of Operative Dentistry, in the Pailadephia College of Dental Surgery,—T. L. Buckingkin, Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, in the same College, &c., &c. Applications left with Mr. William C. Nal., 21 Cornhill, or with Mr. Lewis Haydes, 121 Cambridge street, will be promptly attended to.

\$1000.

N the receipt of \$1, (post paid,) I will send instructions necessary for engaging in a pleasant and honorable pursuit, in which any young man of erery can realize a profit of from \$3 to \$10 per dy.

This is no humbug. I have been engaged in the hasmess for the two past years, and have realized a profit of \$1500 per year, and am still following it with instaining success. I have a number of young men travelling in various parts of the South and West, who are having a large salary for themselves, and a fair profit fame. To young men and others out of employing, this business offers facilities for money-making of a ordinary character. It is pleasant, honorable, and available at any time or position in life. ordinary character. It is pleasant, available at any time or position in life Saratoga Springs, New York.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HARTFORD E BLE CONVENTION.

FOR sale at this office; a bound volume of 58 per 12mo. Price 75 cents. It can be sent by mill for 15 cents additional charge.

Dec. 9. WEST BOSTON

CLOTHING HOUSE. LEWIS HAYDEN would respectfully call the after tion of his former oustomers and the public gen rally, to his ample stock of

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS.

AND CAPS.

Being connected with one of the very largest Clething Houses in Boston, he is prepared to furnish every hid of garment. He would also inform his friends that will get up every kind of custom garment at the sharest notice. He hopes the friends of freedom, especially, est notice. He hopes the friends of freedom, especially, est notice. He hopes the friends of freedom, especially, est notice. He hopes the friends of freedom, especially, est notice. He hopes the friends of freedom, especially, est notice to the same state of the freedom of the freedom est notice. The friends are the same state of the freedom est notice that the friends are the friends and all are invited to sall bargains, at

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ROBER TERM Five LARS, if ating to

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